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Established 1887

Bhutto to Free Mujibur, Asks Indian Pullout

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today told a crowd in Karachi that he intended to "unconditionally" release the imprisoned Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr. Bhutto made the announcement after first putting the question of the leader's confinement to a vote by his audience, estimated at more than 100,000.

In a manner reminiscent of speeches by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, Mr. Bhutto said that he was seeking the direct approval of his audience. He said that he would take similar polls to decide on all government measures.

Dacca Hunts Fanatics for Mass Killings

Moslem Band Said To Have Slain 150

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 3 (NYT).—To his fellow reporters on a Bengali-language paper, Chowdhury Mueenuddin was a pleasant, well-mannered and intelligent young man, handsome, with a neatly trimmed beard. There was nothing exceptional about him except perhaps that he often received telephone calls from the leader of a right-wing Moslem political party.

But, investigations in the last few days show, those calls were significant. Mr. Mueenuddin has been identified as the head of a secret, commando-like organization of fanatic Moslems that murdered several hundred prominent Bengali professors, doctors, lawyers and journalists in a Dacca brickyard.

Dressed in black sweaters and khaki pants, members of the group, known as al-Badr, rounded up their victims on the night of three nights of the war, which ended on Dec. 17. Their goal, captured members have since said, was to wipe out all Bengali intellectuals who advocated independence from Pakistan and the creation of a secular, non-Moslem state.

If the war had not ended when it did, many Bengalis believe, al-Badr would have succeeded. The bodies of 150 persons, many with their fingers chopped off or fingernails pulled out, were found in the brickyard. Hundreds more are believed buried in 30 mass graves in nearby fields.

It has now been determined that al-Badr was composed of Bengalis, not of the hated West Pakistanis or the Bihari immigrants from India who have long oppressed the native Bengali majority.

"There is nothing in the world that has not been done to us," remarked Esham Chowdhury, the editor of the paper where Mr. Mueenuddin worked. Mr. Chowdhury's brother was kidnapped and presumed killed by al-Badr, and he himself escaped capture only because he stayed late in his office. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Victims Mostly Women

Beer Truck Blast Injures 62 With Flying Glass in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (AP).—Terrorists blew up a beer truck in the heart of Belfast today and 62 persons, most of them women, were cut in the blast of bottles.

"There were girls running everywhere, some of them covered with blood," a witness said.

The beer truck exploded in a narrow street packed with shoppers hunting January bargains and office girls on their lunch break. It was less than 100 yards from the City Hall.

More than 50 of the victims were women.

The injured, suffering from cuts and shock, were taken to four hospitals. The victims ranged in age from a 2-year-old boy to a woman of 62.

"It was like a hail of glass bullets," one man said.

Two young gunmen hijacked the truck in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district and buried 10 pounds of explosives deep under beer bottle crates—"in order to get a greater effect...like a kind of shrapnel," police said.

They drove the truck into the city center—already scarred by a guerrilla bomb campaign over Christmas—and left it to go off without any prior warning to people on the street, the police added.

A crowded department store was rocked by the blast, a blinding flash lit up the street and restaurant diners were showered



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, East Pakistan political leader.

Libyan Technicians Arrive

Mintoff Asserts He Is Ready To Call In Foreign Military

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff declared tonight that he was prepared to call in foreign armed forces if necessary in the national interest.

In a statement to Parliament referring to his ultimatum that British forces must quit the island unless they pay more for using its base, he said no armed forces would be allowed in Malta without his government's consent.

"We have friends, we have allies everywhere," he said. "If we have to, if the need arises we will bring in armed forces from other countries. We will get them."

The prime minister did not indicate which country he would ask for troops or when. But it was assumed here that he was referring to Libya, with which he is forging closer links.

Mr. Mintoff originally ordered British land, sea and air forces to get out of Malta by New Year's Day in the dispute over the rent for the bases. But a few hours before this deadline expired he extended it to Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff confirmed, however, that a Libyan Air Force plane that landed at Valletta yesterday brought a group of technicians and equipment to run the airport when the British Royal Air Force, which now controls all personnel and facilities, is withdrawn.

"Finest Hour" To cheers from the government benches, Mr. Mintoff declared, "This is the Maltese people's finest hour."

The prime minister said the British were angry because they had made a "false move."

All necessary precautions are being taken so that when the British leave life in Malta will carry on and the Maltese will lack nothing, he said.

Mr. Mintoff was replying to a request from the opposition Nationalist party leader, Borg Olivier, for a statement on developments in the British-Maltese deadlock and reports that "members of a foreign armed force," other than the British, were in Malta.

A wildly cheering crowd outside the Parliament building mobbed the prime minister's car and threw flowers when he arrived for the first session of the year of the House of Representatives.

In a demonstration of support for his stand in the clash with Britain and his withdrawal ultimatum, about 1,500 party followers massed in the square outside the Parliament buildings, which were heavily guarded by police.

As he drove up, the crowd burst through the police cordon to halt and surround his car.

As the session got under way the crowd kept up a steady chant of "Mintoff" and sang the Labor party's anthem.

Earlier reports had said about 4,000 dock workers would stage a march to Parliament, but the

Libyan technicians arrived.

Mr. Mintoff's statement came as the British ultimatum expired.

Nixon Plans GIs in Vietnam Until Hanoi Releases POWs

President Set for 2d Term Bid

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon left little doubt last night that he intends to run for a second term in office, and he said that his present inclination is to keep Vice President Agnew on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Nixon refused the opportunity offered by Dan Rather, the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent who interviewed him on a one-hour television special last night, to announce his candidacy formally.

But he said that he would disclose his decision before Jan. 14, and he conceded later that there was "good reason to think that I might make the decision in that direction" (to run for reelection).

In addition, Mr. Nixon gave clear evidence of having thought long and hard about the details of his unannounced candidacy, asserting at one point that he would engage in no "partisan" political activities until after the Republican convention, and saying at another point that he hoped that Mr. Agnew would run with him.

His endorsement of Mr. Agnew was his strongest in many months, and came amid continuing speculation here that Mr. Nixon may yet select another figure—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, for example—to join him on the ticket.

Some 'Controversy'

"My view is that one should not break up a winning combination," he said, describing the Vice President as a man of dignity and courage. He added:

"He has, at times, been a man of controversy, but when a man has done a good job in a position, when he has been part of a winning team, I believe that he should stay on the team. That is my thinking at this time."

Although much of last night's program dealt with foreign policy—Mr. Nixon seemed to return to it, almost by instinct, at every turn—he gave a strong defense of his record in the White House, promised that he would have an even better set of performances to put before the American voters next November, and carefully sidestepped at least one question that might have been politically troublesome.

The question involved Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Mr. Nixon was asked whether he considered Mr. Wallace's views "a threat to holding this society together."

Mr. Nixon, who avoided direct attacks on Gov. Wallace in 1968, who is under fire from conservatives and who is well aware of the potential power of the Alabama constituency, chose not to comment on the question except to say that Mr. Wallace was "not our problem" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Nixon at White House TV interview.

Supply Buildup 'Historic'

Red Offensive in Highlands Of Vietnam Expected Soon

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (WP).—The buildup of Communist supplies in the Central Highlands has reached "historic" proportions and may indicate a major offensive early this year, senior U.S. military sources said today.

According to intelligence reports, the sources said, North Vietnam is gearing up for large-scale military action in the first months of 1972 in an effort to make a political impact in the United States—perhaps before President Nixon leaves for Peking in February.

"The enemy has never stockpiled as much stuff up there (in the Central Highlands) as he has now," one general officer said in an interview. "He's in a frame of mind to make a push, and that's what we're going to see."

Over Past Few Months

The sources said the military supplies were brought down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North Vietnam over the past few months, and thus were already in place before last week's U.S. bombing raids on supply depots above the Demilitarized Zone.

The focus of any offensive could be the mountainous area around Plei Ku and Kon Tum, where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia meet.

Two South Vietnamese fire support bases near Kon Tum were the targets last spring for furious assaults by the North Vietnamese, who were repulsed in several weeks of bloody fighting.

South Vietnamese troops in the Central Highlands were placed on alert last week, following reports that two North Vietnamese divisions were moving into position to the west of Plei Ku, across the border in Laos and Cambodia.

U.S. Reduces Vietnam GIs To 157,000

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

The United States military command in South Vietnam announced today that there were 157,000 American troops in the country at the end of 1971, a drop of 180,000 from the previous year.

The figures do not include 13,000 Navy personnel with the Seventh Fleet operating off the coast of Vietnam.

The breakdown of current U.S. forces includes 119,700 Army, 7,800 Navy actually in the country, 800 Marines, 28,900 Air Force and 100 Coast Guard.

Reds maintain pressure on Laos base. Page 2.

can air strikes against North Vietnam last week.

One American was wounded and three U.S. planes were damaged in the attack with 100-pound rockets, military spokesmen said.

U.S. spokesmen said the attack at Danang was the first there since Aug. 25. They identified the damaged aircraft only as "fixed-wing, non-combat" type. Two suffered only minor damage

and the third was "severely" damaged, they said.

It was apparent from their description that the planes were not the Phantoms that had participated in the raids against North Vietnam.

The Saigon command's action in withdrawing its entire airborne division from Cambodia has left the government's 25th Infantry Division supported by a few small Cambodian units, as the major force opposing the Communists in the plantation area.

One brigade of the airborne division was sent to the Dan Trang area, 45 miles south of the plantation area, to cope with increasing Communist pressure there, and two others were brought back to Saigon last week for refitting. They are expected to be shipped to the Central Highlands, where a sizeable Communist offensive is also expected.

U.S. Force Of 25,000 To 35,000

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon said last night that the United States would continue to decrease its involvement in Vietnam in coming months, but he said 25,000 to 35,000 U.S. soldiers would remain until the North Vietnamese released all their American prisoners of war.

In an hour-long nationally televised interview with Columbia Broadcasting System correspondents, Mr. Nixon gave what amounted to a long-range view of how he sees the Vietnam war ending. He said the United States still prefers a negotiated settlement through the Paris peace talks, but will continue the process of "Vietnamization" if no negotiated progress is achieved.

He said that the heavy bombing of North Vietnam last week was a response to enemy attacks on American reconnaissance planes and a Dec. 19 shelling of Saigon. He said the raids were "very, very effective" and, as a result, that he would make later this month another withdrawal announcement to bring the American force level below the 139,000 targeted for Feb. 1.

22,500 a Month The rate of withdrawal has been about 22,500 a month since Mr. Nixon began cutting back on American forces from the high of 539,000 in 1969. Mr. Nixon said that "before the first of February, I will make another withdrawal announcement."

"Our withdrawal will continue on schedule, at least at the present rate, possibly at somewhat a larger rate," he said. "This will bring the American troop level in Vietnam to a very low level, well before the [November] election," he said.

But he pledged—as the administration has before—not to make a complete withdrawal until North Vietnam agrees to the prisoner release.

"Can the President of the United States, sitting in this office with the responsibility for 1,400 prisoners of war and 1,500 missing in action through Southeast Asia, because they are also potential POWs, can he withdraw all of our forces as long as the enemy holds one American as a prisoner of war?" he asked rhetorically.

"The answer is no," he said.

A Bargaining Position He said that in order to have any bargaining position with the North Vietnamese, "we will have to continue to retain a residual force in Vietnam and we will have to continue the possibility of air strikes on the North Vietnamese."

He said that as the North Vietnamese examine the alternatives, they may decide as they see the American involvement in Vietnam ending, "that it would be well for them not to retain our POWs and run the risk that it would be necessary for the United States to stay in Vietnam."

"Why would having 25,000 or 35,000 as a residual force have any effect?" he said. "And the answer is, does the enemy want the United States to withdraw from Vietnam, or doesn't it?"

He said that he had probed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A LOAD ON HIS SHOULDERS—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, continuing Florida vacation, at the jungle gardens in Sarasota Sunday. The parrot jumped onto his shoulder as he was passing by, stayed for a while, and then hopped onto the shoulder of the chancellor's 10-year-old son, Matthias, and nibbled on the boy's hat. Mrs. Brandt, their 19-year-old daughter Nina and her fiancé are also on the trip.

North Vietnamese Attacking in Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops pushed back into the Cambodian rubber country northwest of Saigon following a partial South Vietnamese withdrawal and launched heavy shelling attacks on allied bases there yesterday and today, military sources said.

South Vietnamese intelligence reports also indicated the guerrillas may be in the process of moving sizeable units into areas well south of the Cambodian plantation country around Dau Tieng, 40 miles northwest of Saigon.

A sharp clash between Communist and government troops in the Cambodian border province of Svay Rieng yesterday left 13 government soldiers and 40 Communists dead.

In South Vietnam, Communist guerrillas fired four rockets into

the big U.S. air base at Danang early today, 56 minutes after a unilateral Viet Cong New Year's cease-fire expired, the U.S. Command said. The attack may have been a reprisal for American

air strikes against North Vietnam last week.

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Hanoi Says Only Way Out For U.S. Is Real Peace Talks

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP). — North Vietnamese said today that the only "correct" way to get the Nixon administration out of the swamp in Vietnam... is that it should abandon the illusion of gaining military victory and negotiate seriously at the Paris conference on Vietnam.

The statement was in response to President Nixon's television interview last night.

Mr. Nixon justified recent bombing of North Vietnam by saying that enemy forces were

Ammo Dump Blown Up at Long Cheng

VIETNAMESE, Jan. 3 (Reuters). — North Vietnamese guerrillas today continued to stall the big U.S.-backed guerrilla base of Long Cheng, which is in serious danger of being overrun, military sources said today.

The sources said there was a direct threat that an estimated 3,000 Communist troops near Long Cheng, 30 miles northeast of Vientiane, would launch a ground attack on the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's Mao guerrilla army.

All infantry troops inside the base had been redeployed in nearby villages and hill positions, leaving only auxiliary units in Long Cheng itself.

The sources disclosed that during the initial artillery barrage on Long Cheng last Friday, the North Vietnamese destroyed the entire ammunition dump for the Second Military Region of Laos.

Base Is Resupplied

Although the base has since been resupplied, big American aircraft have begun to find it extremely difficult to land at the base as the Communists have been able to cut off the runway, which has been damaged but is still usable. Only helicopters could land and take off with relative safety.

American air intervention has been effective in many areas near Long Cheng, although it has not silenced the 120-mm guns, which have a range of 15 miles. Also, the North Vietnamese move their gun positions almost hourly, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, counting of votes from yesterday's general election in Laos continued today. Sources reported only half the present national assemblymen were likely to be re-elected.

Official results will not be announced before Thursday because of delayed returns from outlying provinces.

President Seen Set to Declare For 2d Term, Endorses Agnew

(Continued from Page 1)

but, rather, a problem for the governor's fellow Democrats.

Asked why he had failed to live up to a campaign pledge to lower unemployment, Mr. Nixon replied that the previous administration's low unemployment rate had been achieved "at a cost of 300 casualties a week" in Vietnam.

He argued that high employment in the Johnson administration had been partly a function of war, and that the unemployment rate had risen to its present level of about 6 percent because of the winding down of the conflict in Southeast Asia.

The trick, he said, was to achieve a "combination of peace and prosperity."

Similarly, he said, he anticipated

Nixon Links GI Pullout To Prisoners

Residual Force Until They Are Released

(Continued from Page 1)

The prisoner question with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko when he visited the White House in each of the past two years, and that Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, had raised it with Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai on both of his trips to Peking to make arrangements for Mr. Nixon's visit there next month.

On other matters, Mr. Nixon made the following points:

• Neither Chinese nor American leaders expect formal diplomatic recognition to result from his week-long trip beginning Feb. 21, because of continued U.S. support for the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan. But "we will have normalization in terms of setting up some method of communication better than we currently have," he said.

• Despite the start of a dialogue with Peking, the United States will maintain its diplomatic relations with Taiwan and maintain its defense commitments to that island.

• The summit meeting in the Soviet Union, set for next May, followed lengthy correspondence with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, and contacts with Mr. Gromyko and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

He said that what made a summit possible was last September's Big Four agreement on Berlin. "That historic agreement," he said, raised the possibility of further accord in areas where "our interests might run in conflict—possibly the Middle East, possibly arms limitation, certainly trade and other areas."

The positive way in which he referred to the Moscow summit indicated that Mr. Nixon was not letting his ire at Soviet support of India in the recent war with Pakistan stand in the way of his Moscow trip.

Soviet Arms Shipments

Asked about reports that the United States had decided to give Israel its requested Phantom jet bombers, he indicated the reports were accurate when he said that the United States would not allow the military balance in the Middle East to shift, and that the Soviet Union had recently been making "very significant" arms shipments to Egypt. "We have made a commitment in principle," he said. "As far as implementing that commitment is concerned, however, this is not, of course, the time to go into it."

Experts in recent days have said that talks between Israeli and American officials on details of Phantom delivery will begin soon.

Regarding Cuba, Mr. Nixon said that Cuba presented a different problem to the United States from China. Asked why the United States was willing to start dialogue with Peking but not with Cuba, he said that the Chinese seem "ready to talk about their role in Asia and our role in Asia. We think it is well to talk about it."

But he said that there was no sign that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was ready to discuss his determination of exporting Castro-type revolution all over the hemisphere. He said Mr. Castro has made a "basket case" of Cuba's economy.

Bar Granting Amnesty

The President also said that he would not grant amnesty to Americans who have refused to serve in Vietnam, but he held out the possibility that there would be a "liberal amnesty policy at a time when there were no Americans in Southeast Asia."

Several members of Congress have proposed in recent weeks that men who left the country to avoid serving in the armed forces should be granted amnesty if they agreed to serve a period of "alternation."

"As long as there are Americans who choose to serve their country rather than desert their country, there will be no amnesty for those who deserted their country," Mr. Nixon said.

"As long as there are any POWs held by the North Vietnamese, there will be no amnesty," the President continued.

But he went on to say that "we always, under our system, provide for amnesty" and declared that "if Americans are no longer fighting and if there were no prisoners of war, I for one would be very liberal with regard to amnesty."

Amnesty would "have to be on a basis of their, of course, paying the price that anyone should pay for violating the law," he concluded.

He said his own objective had been to downplay "rhetoric" and concentrate on delivering on the promises he had made already in order to restore national "confidence" in the institution of the presidency itself.

At the end of the interview Mr. Nixon said that it was possible that some day a woman could be President but that he doubted it would happen any time soon.

"Looking to the future," the President said, "as the place of women as executives in our society is recognized, as women develop respect for themselves as executives rather than as women, their place in political life is going to be recognized more and more."

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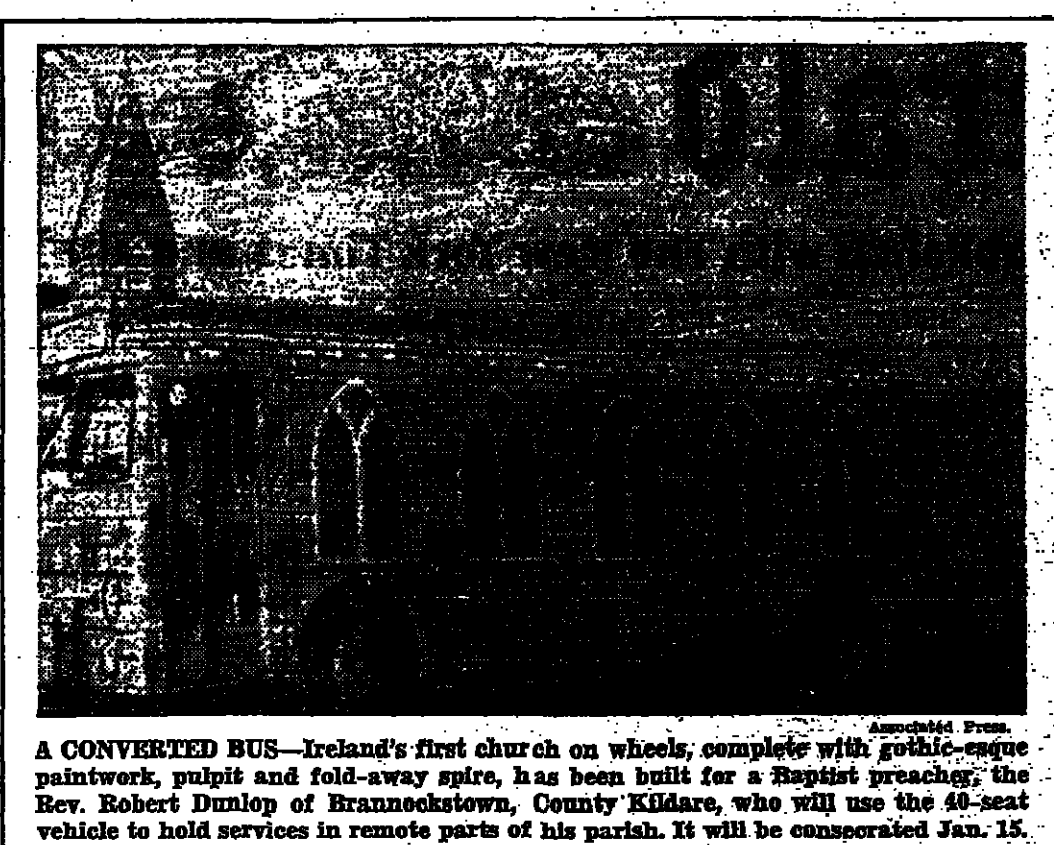
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A CONVERTED BUS—Ireland's first church on wheels, complete with pulpit, altar, and fold-away spire, has been built for a Baptist preaching; the Rev. Robert Dunlop of Brannockstown, County Kildare, who will use the 40-seat vehicle to hold services in remote parts of his parish. It will be consecrated Jan. 15.

Bengali Fanatics

Dacca Hunts Moslem Band for 150 Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

ties on the night al-Badar came to his house.

"When I think about what has happened, my legs buckle," Mr. Chowdhury said. "It would have been better if these people had just stayed in their homes."

There is also growing evidence that al-Badar was equipped and directed by a special group of Pakistani Army officers. Among papers found in the den of Maj. Gen. Rao Firman Ali, the military adviser to the governor of East Pakistan, was a series of cryptic references to al-Badar.

"Capt. Tahir, vehicle for al-Badar," and "use of al-Badar," one scrawled note said. Capt. Tahir is believed to have been the almost legendary Pakistani commander of the Razakars, the Bihar militia used by the Pakistani Army to terrorize Bengalis.

On another page, the scrawled words "Nizamuddin motivated news," Nizamuddin Ahmed was

a Bengali journalist well known for his anti-Pakistan views. He was kidnapped from his home two days before the war ended. Beside his name the author had pencilled in a perhaps significant check mark.

The executioners left few clues. They rounded up their victims at night during the curfew. They never identified themselves. And they carried out their killings in a remote and heavily guarded area.

Farmers who lived near the brickyard, on the northwest edge of Dacca, saw men dressed in black sweaters and khaki pants scoring an endless procession of bound and blindfolded prisoners on the last nights of the war. But they couldn't get close enough to see who the men were. A handful of people escaped to tell parts of the story.

Prof. Mohammed Hanif, a statistics teacher, was roused from his bed by loud knocks on his door just before dawn on Dec. 13. His wife answered the door.

She told 12 armed men at the door that her husband was not at home, but they barged into the house.

"They said nothing to me, just searched until they found him," Mrs. Hanif recalled. "They tied his hands behind his back and took him away."

Witness's Account

By chance, a clerk from a nearby shop where the Hanifs often shopped had been thrown into the room where the professor was placed. The clerk, Sri Chandpal, was later released through the intervention of a friend who was a fanatic Moslem.

"There were 42 of us in the room," Mr. Chandpal said. "We were all tied with our hands behind our backs and had blindfolds. But I managed to work my blindfold loose. Most of the people in the room were professors and doctors. The guards wouldn't give us anything to eat, and when we asked for water they laughed and said, 'Go and ask India Gandhi!'"

Mr. Chandpal said that he had not seen who his captors were until he overheard them discussing al-Badar. "They kept talking about the need to kill Bengalis," he recalled. "We could hear screams from the other rooms."

The following night, Mr. Chandpal said, the guards took away 10 prisoners, including Prof. Hanif. They never came back.

When he was released on Dec. 15, Mr. Chandpal discovered that he had been kept in a dormitory of the Dacca College of Physical Education, a group of modern concrete buildings built with American aid.

Mahmud Hossain, a janitor at the college, also remembers those nights. "They brought in hundreds of people, all nicely dressed and tied up. We could hear screaming all the time from the rooms," the janitor said.

Origin of Name

The name al-Badar is derived from the place near Mecca where the prophet Mohammed fought a great battle in 624. His valiant, outnumbered troops were given the name al-Badar.

According to one captured member now being held in the Dacca jail, the reporter, Mr. Mueenuddin had been the mastermind of the organization. A diary belonging to Mr. Mueenuddin's roommate has been found, listing the names of al-Badar members and how much money they contributed to the group.

The two men lived next door to the Dacca headquarters of Jamaat-e-Islam, a right-wing Moslem political party that ran in the elections for the National Assembly in 1970 but won less than 1 percent of the vote.

Al-Badar is believed to have been the action section of Jamaat-e-Islam, carefully organized after the Pakistani crackdown last March.

Mr. Mueenuddin was last seen on Dec. 13 after having had an argument with a fellow reporter at his paper, Firdosh. That reporter was kidnapped from his house by al-Badar a few hours later.

Attorney Rahman, another reporter in his office, has started a search for Mr. Mueenuddin. "We will find him," Mr. Rahman said. "We will find him, or there can be no rest for any of us."

The Americans in India Share Its Anger at Nixon's Policies

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI). — The U.S. ambassador has an Indian police bodyguard 24 hours a day.

Some Indians are turning down dinner invitations to American homes.

Anti-American demonstrations continue outside the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and at the consulates in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Bombing has been hurled by Calcutta crowds.

These developments dramatize the continuing deterioration of relations between India and the United States—a deterioration caused by the Nixon administration's military and diplomatic support of Pakistan throughout Pakistan's nine-month crackdown on the Bengal autonomy movement in East Pakistan and also throughout the recent Indian-Pakistan war.

While the Indian anger at Washington was predictable it has been reinforced by anger among Americans here toward Washington's policy.

"I Don't Agree!"

"I feel like stopping everybody in the street," said the wife of one American diplomat here, "and shouting 'I don't agree with this policy! I don't feel this way!'"

The wife of another embassy official said: "We know we're here as representatives of our government and we're supposed to present the policy in the best possible light. But how can you? How can you when that policy is so morally wrong?"

More than 6,000 Americans live in India, over 2,000 of them in New Delhi, the capital. This number has been unable to find an American who supports the Nixon policy—or even someone who knows such an American.

The prevailing American emotion here is shame, for the evidence still accumulating in a made in inescapable that the West Pakistan troops and their civilian collaborators killed hundreds of thousands of Bengalis.

From the beginning of the crackdown on March 25 the Nixon administration refused to criticize Pakistan publicly. President Nixon also avoided assigning blame for the Bengal refugees—said to number nearly 10 million—who fled to India and who placed a severe strain on India's stability.

Arms Flee to Fee

In addition, although the Nixon administration had announced in April that it had placed an embargo on all arms shipments to Pakistan, newspaper disclosures in June established that some arms were being shipped. Not until November, less than a month before the war, was the flow stopped.

The United States branded India the aggressor and suspended a large part of its economic aid to New Delhi, and the State Department has said that there would be "no early decision" on its resumption.

"We will have to stand on our own feet," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a large public rally.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi rejected suggestions made by opposition political critics that India itself has become a satellite of the Soviet Union by signing a 20-year treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with Russia last August.

"We signed the treaty as equals, and India is prepared to sign similar treaties with other countries too," she said while thanking the Soviet Union for helping India in these difficult times.

The prime minister said Indian troops were sent into former East Pakistan "to help create peace in the subcontinent."

"We did not bother about what others thought, as our mind was clear, and we gave a clear fight," she said.

Indian Support for Bhutto

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI). — Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh yesterday declared that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will have India's full support and cooperation if he restores democracy to his country.

In a speech at the city of Jaipur, about 175 miles north of New Delhi, Mr. Singh was reported to have said that India is ready to resume normal relations with Pakistan, but to have added that they depend on realization by Pakistan of the reality of the independent nation of Bangladesh in the former territory of East Pakistan.

Romans Take to Free Buses; City May Extend Experiment

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 3 (UPI). — Since fares were abandoned as an experiment, many Romans have been persuaded to leave their cars at home.

During the first days, 30 to 50 percent more passengers rode buses and streetcars than before. An estimated 10 percent of these were youngsters riding for fun during the holiday vacation period.

Traffic Lighter

Traffic in Rome's center, meanwhile, has been a little lighter than usual. Experts point out that the period between Christmas and Epiphany, Jan. 6, is usually slack, but there is evidence that a stable number of motorists who normally would have driven into the area left their cars in some outlying section and proceeded by free bus.

City officials say they haven't gone into the financial problems of a free-ride transit system so far. The average fare on bus or streetcar is eight cents, and the experiment is estimated to be costing the city at least \$80,000 a day at a time when Rome is piling up new debts at a rate of \$1.6 million every day.

Because this area is also a congested business district, earlier proposals for private cars to be outlawed in the heart of Rome drew loud protests from store owners, motorists who drive to work in the area and people who live there.

The idea of banning all private vehicles through downtown Rome has the backing of organized labor, a powerful force in Italy. However, the unions have demanded that the city in return offer efficient and speedy public transport, possibly free.

The current free-ride experiment

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	54	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	51	Very cloudy
ANAKAP	57	Very cloudy
ATHENS	53	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	46	Partly cloudy
BELLEVILLE	51	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	51	Overcast
BOSTON	51	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	51	Overcast
CALCUTTA	51	Overcast
CARACAS	51	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	51	Overcast
DALLAS	51	Overcast
DENVER	51	Overcast
EDINBURGH	51	Overcast
FLORENCE	51	Overcast
FRANKFURT	51	Overcast
GENEVA	51	Overcast
HAMBURG	51	Overcast
HONG KONG	51	Overcast
ISTANBUL	51	Overcast
JAKARTA	51	Overcast
LAHORE	51	Overcast
LONDON	51	Overcast
MADRID	51	Overcast
MILAN	51	Overcast
MONTREAL	51	Overcast
MOSCOW	51	Overcast
MUNICH	51	Overcast
NEW YORK	51	Overcast
NICOTIA	51	Overcast
OSLO	51	Overcast
PARIS	51	Overcast
PRAGUE	51	Overcast
ROME	51	Overcast
SOFIA	51	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	51	Overcast
TOKYO	51	Overcast
TUNIS	51	Overcast
VIENNA	51	Overcast
WASHINGTON	51	Overcast
ZURICH	51	Overcast

(U.S. Coast Guard temperatures taken at 1000 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

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هكمان النحل

Despite Senator's War Views

Kennedy Drops Plan to Enter Campaign to Block Jackson

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was seriously considering active intervention in the 1972 Democratic convention two months ago, but now he says he has dropped any such idea.

In a private conversation last October, Sen. Kennedy expressed serious reservations about the candidacy of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and indicated that he would personally move in an effort to block his nomination at the convention if it proved necessary.

Yesterday, the Massachusetts Democrat conceded that Sen. Jackson's views on the war in Vietnam "would make it exceedingly difficult for me to support him," but said that he cannot foresee abandoning his own impartiality to enter the field against any of the Democratic contenders.

"If Jackson were leading going into the convention, it would not influence me to reconsider my position," Sen. Kennedy said in a telephone interview from Sun Valley, Idaho, where he was on vacation. "I would not be a candidate to head off Jackson. That wouldn't bring me into it."

This movement by Sen. Kennedy away from a more active political role in 1972 reinforces the widespread belief among Democratic leaders that he will not seek the nomination. But it does not eliminate the possibility that the senator could be drafted in the event of a convention deadlock next July.

Sen. Kennedy has expressed surprise to friends that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine has not wrapped up the Democratic presidential nomination already. Sen. Kennedy believes, as a consequence, that some of the other Democratic competitors are likely to make stronger bids in the coming months than he previously anticipated.

In Sen. Kennedy's current view, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has been seriously underestimated as a presidential contender and should be regarded as an underdog with steadily increasing strength, while Sen. George S. McGovern is moving into a more competitive position.

Sen. Kennedy's earlier opposition to Sen. Jackson was expressed in an interview that will appear in *Esquire* next week. The senator asked at the time that his views not be published until the magazine article was ready to appear.

After two more months in which to assess the views and prospects of the candidates, Sen. Kennedy concluded that he would not work against any of the Democratic contenders in the convention and could support any of the likely winners during the campaign.

In the case of Sen. Jackson, whose support for the Vietnam war "is so completely contradictory" to his own views, Sen. Kennedy said that he would back him "with very little enthusiasm," compared to other possible Democratic nominees.

Sen. Kennedy said that the reputation of bombing in Vietnam had reinforced the war as a political issue for 1972. If President Nixon does not end the war, he declared, "I'm going to work as intensely, as actively and as persuasively as I can to insure that alternative."

Backers Enter Nixon in N.H. Primary Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—A group of supporters of President Nixon took the first move to formalize his bid for a second term by entering him today in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

Mr. Nixon said last night that he would make known his decision by the end of next week, but left little or no doubt that, as expected, since the first book of his would run for re-election.

His New Hampshire backers, headed by former Gov. Lane Dwinelle, went to the Statehouse in Concord this morning and filed petitions containing 2,000 signatures—twice the number necessary—to put Mr. Nixon on the ballot for the first voting in the nation in this presidential election year.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., also announced today, as expected, that he was entering the New Hampshire Democratic primary, while conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R., Ohio, said that he was getting the necessary signatures to file against the President in the GOP race.

Liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., already has filed.

Sen. Hartke made his announcement at the spot in Manchester where 43 years ago John F. Kennedy announced that he would run for President.

Speaking to newsmen in the lobby of the Sheraton-Capeworth Hotel, Sen. Hartke said: "The American people and the world cannot afford four more years of Richard Nixon's failures."

He said that the American people "deserve something better than half measures grounded on half truths, duplicity, confusion and deceit."

"The time has come to stop insulting our national intelligence," he said.

Rep. Ashbrook, who last week accused Mr. Nixon of failure to follow through on pledges to conservatives, said that he had the signatures needed to get on the New Hampshire ballot and had raised enough money for a strong campaign.

Flanked by about 25 youths—many of them members of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom—Rep. Ashbrook told a news conference that he would like to get 15 to 20 percent of the Republican vote in the primary.

In entering petitions at Concord to put Mr. Nixon on the New Hampshire ballot, Mr. Dwinelle, chairman of the committee to re-elect the President, said: "I have had no contact with the President," but added: "Those who saw him on the television last night should be able to guess that he anticipated it [the filing]."

'International Book Year' Set By UNESCO

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has declared 1972 international book year.

In making the announcement, René Maheu, director general of UNESCO, pointed out that the need for books is booming in underdeveloped countries in step with a rise in literacy. But, these countries produce less than a fifth of the world's books.

"It is only through international exchange," Mr. Maheu said, "that these countries can fulfill the demand for published materials." In the long run, he went on, "this need can be satisfied only through the development of national publishing industries (in underdeveloped countries)."

Mr. Maheu called on UNESCO member nations to seek ways of implementing the General Conference resolution to make books more widely available in the developing countries.



QUITE A STUNT—Jean Paul Boyvin, a French-Canadian clown touring Australia with Hollywood Auto Dare Devils, says this trick only works if you have a good sense of balance, an excellent driver and you haven't forgotten to put some air in your tires.

News Analysis

Methadone Treatment in U.S. To Combat Heroin Is Growing

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Although still an experimental drug not yet approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the use of methadone to treat heroin addiction has grown dramatically over the last six years—from a handful of patients to scores of programs in dozens of cities across the country.

The reason is the strong public pressure to "do something" about heroin.

Mayor John V. Lindsay responded to that pressure recently by announcing that New York City will put most of its drug treatment eggs into the methadone basket, more than tripling the present 3,000-patient methadone maintenance program in the next six months.

Despite its increasing acceptance, methadone remains highly controversial. While the medical consensus is that it can be helpful for some heroin addicts when given in programs that also offer rehabilitation services, it is clear from the experience of many programs that methadone is not the whole answer. Heroin addicts are a diverse group and there are many for whom methadone does not work.

One objection to methadone programs is that rather than curing addiction, they simply substitute for the illegal heroin a legal drug—itsself an addicting narcotic—on which the addict remains dependent. Methadone blocks the painful symptoms of heroin withdrawal but in proper doses does not produce a "high."

Easier to Quit

Methadone backers counter that it is easier to taper off methadone than heroin and that every day an addict is on methadone is a day in which he does not need to steal to buy heroin. In the better programs it is also a day in which the addict has time to participate in rehabilitation efforts.

Another objection is that in programs not rigidly controlled, young heroin users who are not yet solidly hooked may needlessly be put on methadone and addicted to their "cure." Hasty efforts to bring the substitute drug to all addicts without rehabilitation services, it is felt, may help little and harm more.

Recently, for example, the Journal of the American Medical Association published a report illustrating that a quickly set up and poorly run methadone program in Washington, D.C., had failed to diminish the heroin usage of many of its clients and that many, instead of using the drug themselves, were selling it on the street. Methadone is used by some addicts to tide themselves over when they are unable to get heroin.

In New York, Mayor Lindsay's planned expansion of the methadone program was criticized by Howard A. Jones, chairman of the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. He favored only a "cautious expansion" of maintenance programs and opposed the use of the synthetic narcotic for any length of time. "It's so close to a surrender to the problem," he said.

Antagonists Studied

Mr. Jones said he hoped that progress would soon be made in the development of so-called "heroin antagonists," which block the euphoria associated with the drug over prolonged periods.

Indeed, because methadone is only partly successful, attention is turning more and more to the heroin antagonists. These drugs not only chemically prevent the body from responding to heroin but, unlike methadone, are non-addictive. The antagonists have been known since the 1950s but only in recent years have drug companies begun to develop their potential.

The two best-known experimental antagonists are cyclozine and naloxone. When injected into the body, the antagonist molecules are believed to attach themselves to the heroin receptor sites on the nerves where heroin does its work. If the receptor sites are already occupied by antagonist molecules, no quantity of heroin molecules will be able to reach the nerves.

The chief problem with present antagonists, which are injected, is that their effect wears off in 24 hours or less. When given by mouth, dangerously large doses are required to produce even a fraction of the desired effect. Some forms are also prohibitively expensive to synthesize.

A number of pharmaceutical firms are experimenting with modified forms of cyclozine and naloxone and with several wholly different but similarly acting drugs that may be longer lasting and taken orally. One of the most promising is a modified naloxone in which a single dose has blocked the effects of heroin for two to three weeks in dogs. It has not yet been tried in humans.

Gregory Has Lost 70 Pounds in His Fast Against War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Dick Gregory says he's lost 70 pounds in his fast that began April 24 and admits to some hunger but "my energy level is very high."

The 38-year-old black comedian has been consuming nothing but fruit juice and water in a Gandhian demonstration to protest the Vietnam war.

He's been touring college campuses, joking about food and speaking on everything from the war to drugs.

Mr. Gregory said in an interview that the public is fascinated by what he doesn't eat. "We have such a hangup with food that when a man stops eating, it really puts folks uptight."

A typical meal for Mr. Gregory, who now weighs in at 98 pounds, contains: the juice of two pears, two apples, nine oranges, two grapefruits and a pound of grapes.

He said: "The hunger is a mental thing."

Italy Will Repay Settlers Ousted By Libya Regime

ROME, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The Italian government today pledged partial payment to Italian settlers who were forced to leave their property behind when they were expelled from Libya in 1970.

A law, which went into effect yesterday, provides that the payments should be considered "advances" pending an international agreement with Libya. The government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has refused to pay indemnities on the grounds that Italy exploited Libya during 30 years of colonial rule that ended in World War II.

The government gave no estimate of the value of property left behind by the 22,000 Italians expelled from Libya. It said that it would repay 70 percent of the loss suffered by Italians who owned property estimated at up to \$17,200 and smaller percentages for larger holdings, including only 10 percent for figures exceeding \$88,000.

French Prison Sit-in

NIMES, France, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Reinforcements of riot police were rushed to the local jail here today after a sit-in by most of the prisoners in the jail workshops demanding better working and detention conditions. But no violence was reported at the demonstration by 430 of the prison's 480 detainees early today.

Specializing in Cars, Toys, Foods

'Mini-Naders' Fighting for U.S. Consumers

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—There is a new phenomenon in the consumer movement these days: the "mini-Nader."

Mini-Naders are private consumer crusaders who have learned the basic tenets of aggressive watchdogging from the nation's most famous consumer advocate, Ralph Nader. But while Mr. Nader continues to aim at a variety of targets, the new crop has chosen to concentrate on specific consumer complaints.

Not surprisingly, several of the most active new advocates are former associates of Mr. Nader. And the fields on which most of them are concentrating are those in which Mr. Nader's investigations first called attention to abuses.

In the auto-safety field, for example, there is Lowell Dodge, a 31-year-old lawyer who runs the Center for Auto Safety in Washington, D.C., Nader spinoff.

Mr. Dodge's organization has seven full-timers, including two professional engineers. It spent much of its time this year preparing a critical report on the Volkswagen, testing auto tires in an effort to come up with a quality-grading system and setting up a pilot auto-complaint center in Cleveland.

Local Centers

For the coming year, Mr. Dodge said in an interview, he hopes to set up a network of similar local complaint centers as small as it is impossible for his office to respond individually to the 20,000 angry letters a year it gets from "lemon" owners.

Another specialist in auto safety is Jeffrey O'Connell, 43, a law professor at the University of Illinois. Mr. O'Connell has become the leading private advocate of no-fault insurance, an advocacy that has earned him the enmity of the lawyers, insurance companies and others he contends are the mainstays of "the injury industry."

While Mr. Dodge and Mr. O'Connell work to give motorists more protection, Edward M. Swartz and Robert B. Choate Jr. have specialized in what might be called children protection.

Children Media

Since then Mr. Choate has founded the Council on Children Media and Merchandising. He has lobbied hard for better nutrition in federal food programs and for fewer commercials during children's television shows and in children's comic books.

James S. Turner, 31, a lawyer who wrote "The Chemical Feast" as a Nader raider studying the Food and Drug Administration, recently set up his own watchdog group, "Consumer Action for Improved Food and Drugs."

With two full-time workers and 10 volunteers, the Washington-based group has filed 20 lawsuits in the food-and-drug field on such diverse products as birth-control pills, saccharine and promoted vegetable oils (an additive in citrus soft drinks).

Reuss Says Loopholes Remain

112 High-Income Americans Untaxed Despite Reform Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).

Rep. Henry S. Reuss has reported that 112 Americans with annual incomes of more than \$200,000 were legally able to avoid paying any federal income taxes for 1970.

"The tax reform act of 1969 was supposed to end this grand-scale tax avoidance," the Wisconsin Democrat said Saturday, "but it is obvious now that it hasn't done so."

Rep. Reuss, who has long been an advocate of tax reform, said that three of 112 Americans who paid no taxes reported incomes of more than \$1 million.

He did not identify any of the non-taxpayers in his statement, which he said was based on information supplied to him at his request by the Treasury Department.

Before the Reform

In 1969, the year before the tax reform act went into effect, 300 persons with incomes of more than \$200,000 paid no federal taxes, including 52 persons who had incomes of more than \$1 million.

Rep. Reuss and Rep. James Corman, D., Calif., are co-sponsors of a new tax reform bill that would, they assert, raise about \$19 million in additional taxes by closing the tax-escape routes still open to the wealthy.

Prior to 1969, about half of those who paid no taxes on income were in the top 1 percent.

Astronauts to Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The crew of Apollo-15 will make a seven-day visit to Warsaw later this month, U.S. Embassy sources said today. The lunar trio—David Scott, Alfred Warden and James Irwin—have been invited by the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Rep. Mills to Visit EEC Next Week

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A delegation from the powerful House Ways and Means Committee will discuss outstanding questions between the United States and the Common Market when it visits Brussels next week.

The delegation, headed by the chairman of the committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., will fly in on Monday for a two-day visit.

The delegation's visit precedes by three days the reopening of trade negotiations between the six Common Market countries and the United States in which the American government is asking for several specific concessions from the European Economic Community.

Nixon Trip's Advance Unit Is in Peking

Final Planning Task Of 31 Americans

PEKING, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—An American advance party flew into Peking today to make final preparations for President Nixon's visit next month.

The 31 Americans, headed by Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. Nixon's deputy national security adviser, and including presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler, were driven to Peking's Great Hall of the People, where state guests are normally entertained.

Gen. Haig is authorized to handle any substantive aspects of the President's visit. His discussions will be much more technical than those held by Mr. Nixon's chief security adviser, Henry Kissinger, on his second trip here last October.

Press arrangements for Mr. Nixon's visit and the possibility of live television coverage will be among the subjects discussed with officials here during the American delegation's stay, which is expected to last for at least a week.

Observers note that both sides may want to discuss Vietnam. China may wish to raise the question of the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam late last month.

Preliminary Contact

Gen. Haig may have been asked to make preliminary contact over American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Mr. Nixon said in a television interview yesterday that he would raise the subject with the Chinese leaders if no progress had been made with Hanoi before his China trip.

The U.S. presidential Boeing 707, which brought the Americans here, was delayed by Peking's first snow of the year.

When it arrived, the aircraft—bearing the words "United States of America"—taxied right up to the airport terminal and halted beneath a giant portrait of Mao Tse-tung.

Framing the aircraft in the background were posters saying "Long Live the Great Leader Chairman Mao" and "Long Live the Great Communist Party of China."

During Mr. Kissinger's visit his plane remained parked throughout, far away from the terminal.

Observers believed it was useful for the American air crew to acclimatize itself to the weather conditions as there could still be snow here at the end of February.

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Quadrennial Talkathon

The 1972 presidential campaign began long before the year was ushered in—in many respects, it has been going on since the ballots were counted in 1968. But President Nixon's long, and quite effective, television interview Sunday evening can be taken as the starting gun for the penultimate lap of the race to the White House; the last dash will come after the summer conventions.

Mr. Nixon left many openings for argument, especially about Vietnam, and his treatment of domestic matters was cursory. But he did give another illustration of his ability to handle questioning well, and it was quite clear that his new departures in foreign affairs will loom very large in his campaign—if he runs again, which there seems very little reason to doubt. It was symptomatic, however, of the manner in which the voting next November dominates so much of American thinking that he had to deal with questions implying that his timing in these ventures was influenced by electioneering considerations. The same issue has been raised concerning his economic program.

The manner in which the quadrennial talkathon of a presidential election looms over policies and politics during the four-year presidential term has produced in the Senate a proposal for a constitutional amendment limiting each President to a single, six-year term. The three elections that voted Franklin D. Roosevelt into the presidency did produce an amendment restricting a President to two consecutive four-year terms. But to abolish, constitutionally, the accountability of a President after four years would seem a dangerous and impracticable innovation.

Among those who contest the proposed single term is James C. Hagerty, once President Eisenhower's press secretary and now vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company. Mr. Hagerty argues strongly that the political process prevailing under the present system is important in securing legislation and effective executive action, as well as in maintaining a reasonable balance of political forces, without either concentrating power too strongly in a single group, or splitting the nation into a number of sects and parties.

Americans, with so long a tradition of peaceful transmission of power, do not often think of possible breaches in that tradition. But the constitution of the Second French Republic paved the way for Louis Napoleon's accession to the throne by limiting him, as president, to a single term. Alexis de Tocqueville, a shrewd political analyst, regarded his own support for a single presidential term in the committee for the constitution following Louis Philippe's downfall in 1848 as "my most vexatious memory from that time." Well aware of how the powers of the presidency could be used to secure re-election, he overlooked the fact that if the people wanted a man to continue in that office, the constitution would not stop them—and dictatorship might then result.

In any case, the 1972 campaign is well launched, and before the flood of words, charges and political maneuvering sweeps over the nation, it is worth bearing in mind that the evils of a campaign year are far better than no campaign at all. It is better for a President to do the right thing to win votes than anything, good or bad, because he has no concern for the voting.

Restoring Allied Unity

What happened at the Nixon-Brandt summit in Key Biscayne was not nearly as important as what didn't happen: a planned meeting between Treasury Secretary Connally and West German Finance Minister Schiller. The absence of Mr. Connally—whose tactics for four months heated up America's relations with its chief allies abroad—confirmed a turn away from go-it-alone policies by the United States.

Mr. Nixon signaled that intention when he scheduled summit meetings with Canada, France, Britain, West Germany and Japan within the space of a month. The basic deal to resolve the world currency and trade crisis was then made at the Nixon-Pompidou meeting by abandoning exaggerated American trade demands and agreeing to devalue the dollar in terms of gold. But even after this deal was fleshed out at the later Group of Ten meeting in Washington, Treasury officials there insisted that Congress would not confirm it by raising the gold price until further trade concessions of major importance were made by the six Common Market countries, particularly in agriculture. Mr. Nixon now has reduced this issue to its proper importance.

The key to the biggest agriculture issue between the United States and the Common Market is Europe's grain price, which legally should be revised upward now as a result of the recent currency realignment. West Germany's farmers are the main pressure group for higher prices, which in turn will spur higher European production and reduce imports of American grain. Mr. Nixon recognized the political sensitivity of the issue for Mr. Brandt by dealing Mr. Connally out and leaving negotiation to the talks being conducted in Brussels by the new United States trade representative, William Eberle.

Instead of striking an attitude hostile to the Common Market and renewing recent hints that its extension to Britain might be contrary to American interests, Mr. Nixon reaffirmed the "close partnership" he seeks between the United States and a uniting West Europe. He favored in principle Mr. Brandt's idea of moving toward institutional links between the United States and the Common Market.

West German uneasiness over Mr. Nixon's projected Moscow trip was soothed by pledges not to strike a separate bargain there on troop reductions in Europe or on other issues affecting NATO. The American commitment to NATO was emphasized, upgrading the U.S. representative through the appointment of ex-Treasury Secretary David Kennedy to the post.

Mr. Brandt, who spent 16 hours with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea in September, was in a position to brief Mr. Nixon on the Kremlin's new master. Mr. Nixon's May Moscow visit, in turn, undoubtedly will help Mr. Brandt overcome domestic opposition to his new West German-Soviet treaty, which should then be in the final stages of a Bundestag ratification fight. Its approval would clear the way for Soviet implementation of the new four-power accords on Berlin.

One more allied summit lies ahead for Mr. Nixon, that with Premier Sato of Japan next week. Then, having consulted his chief allies and liquidated the world monetary crisis, the President will be in better position to speak again as leader of the free world alliance when he meets at the summit with Mao Tse-tung next month and Mr. Brezhnev three months later.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mintoff Went Too Far

There is little doubt that the government is right. The essential point is that Mr. Mintoff was asking for more than the base (which is at most no more than an incidental convenience) is worth to Britain. This is known to be the judgment of former Labor Defense Secretary Denis Healey as well as that of the present government and its advisers and there is no reason to dissent from it.

The British government is bound to be a little uncomfortable (and even Mintoff may be) at the prospect that the Russians might ease themselves into the vacuum. Yet, even

if the Russians, who are already firmly based in the Mediterranean, were to establish themselves in Malta, it would have for them no more than a marginal prestige value. It is of course sad that the British-Malta connection should end like this—if, indeed, it is ending, which is not absolutely certain.

Malta itself may be the chief sufferer, at least materially. But it would have been out of the question for Britain to interfere in Malta's politics to save the Maltese from themselves or their mercurial prime minister—and even more absurd to pay more than the base is worth.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1897

LONDON—A Russian paper gives some details of the poverty of the Russian peasant, who appears to work 20 hours out of 24 for wages ranging from 5s to 10s a week. These charitable Russians who have been subscribing various sums for the Italian famine might devote them more usefully nearer home. They have subscribed almost enough to enable the inhabitants of at least one Russian village to live like human beings for a month or two.

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1922

NEW YORK—Alcoholic patients are crowding Bellevue Hospital as the result of Christmas and New Year celebrations, forty cases having been admitted during the past two days, thus setting a record. Two of these died from wood-alcoholism after their admission to the hospital. This makes a total of thirteen deaths of this kind since Christmas. A girl of eighteen years is one of the latest victims of the bad liquor sold in this city.



'Everything's Fine. Last Week My Boy Was Wounded in the Vietnam Peace; Yesterday I Was Mugged on the Streets That Are Free of Fear; and Today My Husband Was Laid Off in The New Prosperity.'

Bombing 2: The Message

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The bombs that fell on North Vietnam for five days after Christmas carried a message as significant to the American people as the Vietnam message. Properly understood, dissolved a number of illusions Americans have had about President Nixon's policy in Indochina.

The illusion, laboriously constructed by the President, is that American forces must remain in South Vietnam because the enemy holds American prisoners. The truth is the opposite: The prisoners are useful under the Nixon policy to help justify a residual American force.

The illusion has it that bombing is necessary to protect the remaining American forces in South Vietnam. The truth is now seen to be the opposite: A residual force will remain largely to provide a reason for continued bombing.

No End Seen

The illusion is that American responsibility for life and death in Indochina is slowly coming to an end. The truth is that the Nixon policy makes it impossible to see the end of American involvement.

Those conclusions are painful, but they are not just bitter paradoxes. They follow remorselessly from what more and more people are beginning to understand is Nixon's purpose in Vietnam: to end the combat role of American ground forces but win the war by other means.

That is why a commitment to massive continuing use of American air power has really been implied all along in the Nixon withdrawal program. Without bombing and close support by American planes, the Thien government in Saigon would have little chance of surviving. And its survival is now, unambiguously, what we are in Vietnam: The talk of stopping China and advancing democracy has been dropped.

The South Vietnamese can take over some of the functions now carried out by American planes and pilots. But there is no realistic chance of their developing the capacity to bomb Laos and Cambodia and North Vietnam as we have, to cut the flow of enemy supplies, or for that matter of our giving them the necessary aircraft to do so.

How, then, can we expect Saigon to win the war? One theory is that we can score the enemy into giving up, by the threat of such bombing assaults as the one just completed. According to one report, this is Henry Kissinger's hope—that Hanoi can be driven to making a deal at the Paris peace talks, to accepting the Thien government.

Old Mirage

But that is the same old mirage that Lyndon Johnson and Dean Rusk chased so long and so disastrously. They could not believe that, in the end, the immense power of the United States could be resisted by a tiny underdeveloped country like North Vietnam. But it could, as those who understood the extraordinary Vietnamese psychology had always warned. Why should Hanoi's will break now when it did not under endless months of heavier bombing?

"I can assure you tonight with confidence that American involvement in this war is coming to an end."

—Richard M. Nixon, April 7, 1971.

It is actually an old delusion—the idea that a great power can bring about effective political results by bombing. Churchill's pseudo-scientific friend, Prof. Lindemann, told him on it in the Nixon policy to help justify a residual American force.

If bombing does not make the enemy give up now in Indochina, what is the alternative way to assure the status quo in Saigon? It must be for the American bombing to go on indefinitely, with raids in the North whenever the military deem them necessary.

American opinion has been muted on the war over recent months. The President has had much greater success than critics expected in persuading the public to accept his policy. But that may be because the drop in troop levels and in American casualties

seemed to point toward the inevitability of a total U.S. withdrawal.

What if the public begins to see that no end is in sight? What if those bombers go north again, every few months, to attack another reported enemy buildup? What if more planes are lost, and more pilots made prisoner?

Permanent

Barring some diplomatic Deus ex machina, that is the message of Richard Nixon's post-Christmas bombing: The United States will continue to have the role in what The Economist of London, a strong supporter of the war, has just called "a permanent holding position in Vietnam."

There may be some doubt that the people who live in Indochina would welcome that result; it means a perpetual war in Laos and Cambodia as well as Vietnam. Even assuming the merits of the Thien government, is it worth that cost?

But the more immediate question is what Americans want. Will they be prepared to face the fact that on the next inaugural day in Washington, and two years from now, and four, there will still be an American war in Indochina?

Britain's Pride

The article by Alfred Friendly on the unique society of Britain, (Herald Tribune, Dec. 27), was both kindly and thoughtful. What seemed to bother him somewhat was the British accent on questions of origin and the fact that the butcher's son was happy enough to wish to continue in his father's (obviously profitable) business.

But that is just the British point. The son is proud of the fact that his father and his grandfather before him merited an honest and honored reputation as butchers. Is there anything strange in that? To us, it matters only a little that an anonymous ancestor happened to be a king—he might just as easily have been a notable carpenter. The fact of itself is of interest today—no more than that—and the carpenter's son has just as much, more, probably, chance of entering university today than the child of a king, and as in the United States of America surely, one hopes that he continues to be proud of his family.

Which brings us to an important British emphasis—that one should aim at not bringing shame upon one's family. The criterion of pride of family is surely a more laudable one than the criterion of wealth alone? It is not so much who you are but what you are that counts in Britain, and good manners and consideration of the other fellow's rights are instilled in the British child at a very tender age.

Mrs. M. ROSS MACAULAY, Athens.

Game Called

On page 11 of the Dec. 29 H.T., I was astonished by the caption of the picture representing the Olympic torch bearer.

The caption speaks of a ceremony taking place "on Mount Olympus."

Any even superficial sports lover knows—or at least should know—that the place where the flame is produced and sent to the Olympic Games is Olympia in southern Greece (Peloponnese) and not Mount Olympus, a high mountain (9,571 m.) in the north, covered with snow at this time of the year. It is this ancient and time-honored sports center of Olympia which gave its name to the Olympic contests. Nothing to do with the mountain.

ATEANASA A. TZARTZANOS, Athens.

A Footnote

The account in the H.T. (Dec. 29) of the history of the former Rothschild mansion at 41 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, soon to become the official residence of the U.S. Ambassador in Paris, does not mention one of its more colorful episodes: when it was captured by the British Army. This feat was accomplished at the time of the liberation of Paris in 1944, although the British contingent in Paris was quite small and inconspicuous, its ranking officer being a brigadier.

This brigadier, however, had lived in Paris for many years before and knew it like the back of his hand, as well as the best places in it. By a combination of good luck and good management, he established his office in the City building on the opposite side of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré and requisitioned the Rothschild mansion to turn it into a British officers' club. Not only that, but he managed to hang onto it until well into 1947/48 when it was taken over by the U.S.A.

While in British possession, the mansion had one of the longest bars I have ever seen in Europe, and comparable only to the one at the late Shephard's Hotel in

Focus on Guyana

China in the Caribbean

By Irwin Goodwin

GEORGETOWN, Guyana.—The second coming of the Chinese to the Caribbean is about to begin.

The last time they were brought as underpaid and overworked coolies by English planters after the African slaves were emancipated in 1834. Along with the more numerous, similarly indentured laborers from India and Pakistan, the Chinese came for the backbreaking job of cutting and harvesting the region's predominant crop, sugar. Their migration ended only with World War I.

This time the Chinese are coming because they want to and chances are good that they will have far more impact than the first time.

Today, while there are Chinese shopkeepers, merchants, restaurateurs and farmers in Trinidad, Cuba and Jamaica, the largest colony probably is in Guyana, which, until its independence in 1966, had been known as British Guiana. Nearly the size of the state of Minnesota, Guyana rests on the northeast shoulder of South America, largely undeveloped and sparsely settled. Out of a population of 720,000, about 50,000 are of Chinese ancestry—most notably its president, Frank Chung.

Logical Land

Perhaps because of this, China chose Guyana as a logical land for negotiating the first bilateral trade agreement in the Caribbean area. It calls for \$15 million of trade each way over the next five years on a quid pro quo basis, with China providing one or two trade plants as a starter and Guyana shipping aluminum, ore, timber and possibly sugar.

But the deal has deeper meanings for both countries.

While exercising a policy that is patently cautious, as it has during the Indo-Pakistani war over Bangladesh, China is confronting both the Soviet Union and the United States in Guyana. In a parallel play, Guyana is suddenly turning away from the United States in hope of becoming an economic model for the "Third World" and the political leader in the Caribbean. Neither strategy, it appears, involves real brinkmanship.

Earlier this month, after Guyana's energetic and able Prime Minister Forbes Burnham revealed his new deal with China, variously described as a protocol and "agreement in principle," one of his closest aides, Christopher Natchem, taunted a U.S. Embassy official here by asking: "Aren't you chaps worried about our approach to China?"

The official embassy line is that Burnham hopes to worry Washington into coming up with more aid. "We've grown up," says an embassy source. "We are more sophisticated and can abide China's presence down here."

Burnham's arch political rival, Cheddi Jagan, however, sees it as a dark and devious plot hatched in Washington. In a parliamentary debate last week and in a lengthy interview the next morning, Jagan insisted that he did not oppose dealings with Peking but that it is a subterfuge "to drive another wedge between China and the Soviet Union."

Jagan believes the State Department's Central Intelligence Agency is still manipulating Guyana's affairs. He has good reason for his opinion. Two CIA operations helped

bring down the government of pro-Marxist Jagan in 1966—the violent general strike and bloody riots that were masterminded by the CIA-backed Public Service International, whose ostensible aim was to organize government-independent unions around the world, and the timely purchase of Guyana's rice surplus by the CIA-supported Caribbean Economic Development Corp. after Jagan's proposed sale to Cuba's Cuba fell through.

Burnham pooh-poohs Jagan's suggestion. Interviewed in his lavish, book-lined office on a second-floor wing of the 140-year-old House of Assembly, Burnham claimed that his only concern was to improve the lot of Guyana. "We are nobody's puppet, contrary to what my good friend Cheddi keeps saying," insisted Burnham, 48, a lawyer schooled at London University. "We also have learned not to put all our eggs in one basket."

The trade accord with China was first broached by Guyana's Trade Minister David Singh at the Canton Trade Fair earlier this year. It was firmed after Burnham, accompanied by a retinue of retainers, attended the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Singapore, then went "on safari," as he termed it, to Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, which promotes trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc as well as the West.

He learned, said Burnham, that China "gives aid on terms far easier than normally received from Western sources and even the Soviet Union." To begin with, China will provide technical know-how in manufacturing and farming, especially rice farming. The textile mills will follow. In his quest for self-sufficiency in feeding, housing and clothing all Guyanese, Burnham observed that China may be "of greater help than the U.S. has been so far."

Loan Level

Since Burnham replaced Jagan in the 1964 election, the U.S. Agency for International Development has poured \$109 million in loans for such projects as roads, schools and health centers.

The biggest single amount—nearly \$13 million—has been devoted to improving rice production. Other major projects included road building, which many Guyanese of all parties now believe is more important for such U.S. and Canadian firms as Reynolds Aluminum Union Carbide (no longer operating in the country) and Alcan (nationalized this year) than for overall economic development of a land mired in stagnant poverty (per capita income is still under \$350 a year).

Burnham, whose favorite game is solitaire, is playing a curious one. On the face of it, he is seeking economic aid from any source, but in doing so he is threatening the friendship of his greatest benefactor to date, the United States.

In response, Burnham pointed to President Nixon's recent approach to Peking as "a definite sign that Washington will not frown on us here in Georgetown." When the trade accord was signed after the trade talks, the government had agreed to a permanent trade mission in each other's capital. Burnham said he now plans to establish formal diplomatic relations with Peking. Guyana voted for China's entry into the United Nations and against the seat for Taiwan. "Washington knew how we would cast our ballot," said Burnham, "and did not object."

Defense Actions

In defense of his actions, Burnham argued that it would not be in the best self-interest of the United States to suspend aid to Guyana because that would make his nation even more dependent on China as a critical time when all superpowers are using economic trade and aid to influence world events.

Worse yet, according to Burnham's view, it would appear as if the U.S. is abandoning the Third World.

Burnham is too fervent a nationalist to dance to anyone's tune, say several observers, both inside and outside the government. What he is after, they continue, is first, economic viability at home and political prestige abroad.

His deal with China shows the kind of guts that few leaders in the Caribbean either possess or profess. Since Burnham has already expressed his desire to lead several British "associated states," such as the islands of St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Grenada, into a political union from Georgetown, his new chums in China may be lending a helping hand.

Continuing Top Consultations

Sadat, Soviet Envoy Confer For Second Time in Six Days

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat conferred today with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, their second meeting in six days, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The meeting followed Mr. Sadat's discussions yesterday with the nation's top military commanders.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram described the president's talks with the supreme commander of the armed forces as "the first of a series of meetings starting this week to finalize Egyptian strategy against Israel."

The news agency said Sadat, the president's adviser on national security affairs, attended the discussions today but gave no further details.

President Sadat met Ambassador Vinogradov Dec. 29. At that time, news reports in Beirut said Russia had given the Egyptian leader the go-ahead to launch hostilities against Israel and assurances that Moscow would provide offensive weapons for the Egyptian armed services.

In another meeting, the agency said President Mahmoud Fawzi conferred with Ashraf Ghorbal.

The chief Egyptian delegate to Washington.

Mr. Ghorbal arrived in Cairo Dec. 27 for consultations with the government on the Middle East crisis. He was expected to return to the United States later this month, government officials said.

Pravda Assails 'Farce'

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The U.S. decision to resume delivery of Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel was "the end of a farce," the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

The newspaper blamed Israel and the United States for the continuing crisis in the Middle East, but made no mention of Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt.

The real reason for the U.S. decision was the "tremendous influence" of Zionist circles on the government, "as the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram has rightly pointed out," Pravda added.

Israel-French Meeting

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Israeli Ambassador Ashraf Ben-Natan will meet President Georges Pompidou Thursday in an attempt to break a deadlock in negotiations for settling the dispute over 50 Mirage jets which has marred relations between the two countries, diplomatic sources said today.

Negotiations were started last November when Israel agreed to discuss a French offer to buy back the aircraft sold to the Israeli government and later placed under embargo by De Gaulle.

Discussions have not moved beyond the initial stage, an Israeli official said.

The French want Israel to take its money back and forget about the Mirage deal made before the 1967 Middle East war. The Israelis say if there is a breach of contract, compensation should be paid.

Alternatively, if the contract is valid and the planes remain Israeli property, then Israel wants to sell them back to France at present-day market value.

Israel is reported to be asking for about \$1.5 million a plane, instead of the \$1 million it paid in 1967, plus interest payments on the \$50 million which it paid in advance.

The Israeli government also expects France to pledge to supply its air force with the spare parts it needs for its Mirage squadrons purchased early in the 1960s.

William B. Leeds, 69, Is Dead in U.S.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Jan. 3 (AP)—William B. Leeds, 69, a New York philanthropist and yachtsman, died Friday, in an apparent suicide at his home here on the Caribbean island of St. John.

Police said Mr. Leeds' death was by gunshot. He was known to be seriously ill with cancer.

Mr. Leeds was a son of William Bateman Leeds, who made a fortune in the tin-plate industry. The younger Leeds was born in New York, grew up there and in Europe. He inherited \$7 million at the age of 6, when his father died in 1908.

At the beginning of World War II, Mr. Leeds sent a boatload of medical supplies to Britain. He was married twice. First to Princess Natalia, related to both Greek and Russian royalty, and then to Olive Hamilton, a former New York telephone operator.

Inc. in Manhattan. "We've had 23 flights between Dec. 7 and Jan. 5, and they were all filled."

In the past, for those who could afford one, a vacation trip to Europe has generally involved months of planning. And, once abroad, most travelers spend at least two weeks, often much longer.

Most transatlantic travelers still follow that pattern, but passengers increasingly are making a decision to take a transatlantic vacation on relatively short notice, often less than two weeks.

One reason is a well-publicized surplus of jetliners. Last year, scheduled airlines flew the equivalent of about 180 empty Boeing 707s over the Atlantic every day. Passengers know that, except during the peak of the summer, there is little difficulty in getting a seat.

The recent popularity of brief trips to Europe has been spurred by the relatively low cost of charter flights, which during the winter months range from about \$120 to \$180 for a London-New York round trip; the increasing numbers of U.S. workers who now receive three or more weeks of vacation a year; the congressional legislation that this

year established four official three-day holiday weekends, and a growing tendency of employers to give employees a day off following Thanksgiving, New Year's and Christmas Eve and other holidays.

Some go to visit friends or relatives. Many go on package tours that offer skiing in the Alps, theater-going in London, a beach, or other activities.

"People seem to be creating mini-vacations out of these three-day holidays," said Blaine Cooke, a vice-president of Trans World Airlines. "They often take on an extra day or two. I think there'll be more of this as more companies go on the four-day week, too."

Most of the one-week-or-less European trips made so far have been via nonscheduled charter airlines, where rates often run only half those on scheduled carriers. To qualify for the bargains, travelers are now legally required to belong to an organization such as a union, church group, employee association, or another so-called "affinity" group that charters a plane, but the Civil Aeronautics Board is planning to relax this requirement.

In one typical example, about



INAUGURATION—Liberia's 19th president, William R. Tolbert, kneeling in prayer in front of presidential chair prior to inaugural address during two-hour ceremony in sweltering heat yesterday in Monrovia. Mrs. Richard Nixon at left.

Tolbert Sworn In, Pledges A Better Life for Liberians

MONROVIA, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—William R. Tolbert was sworn in as the 19th president of Liberia today, pledging social improvements, self-discipline in government spending and a new role for youth in the nation's "struggle to higher heights."

The 58-year-old president also made his first reference to a dialogue with South Africa, rejecting the idea of talks with any countries "who stubbornly refuse to accept and adhere to the fundamental principles of the universal declaration of human rights."

The oath was administered by Mr. Tolbert's eldest brother, Sen. Frank Tolbert, acting president of the Senate, before 1,500 persons in the newly inaugurated Centennial Memorial Pavilion here, where all Liberia's presidents have been installed.

Among the representatives of more than 50 nations at the inauguration was Mrs. Richard Nixon, Evangelist Billy Graham, a friend of President Tolbert, was also in the American delegation.

The guests also included President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Hubert Maga of Dahomey, Hamani Diori of Niger, and Mokhtar Ould Daddah of Mauritania, who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

President Tolbert, a Baptist businessman, who became chief of state on President William Tubman's death in July, took the oath in an open-necked Afro-cut suit. Top hats and tails were worn for the first inauguration held here in informal dress.

In a 6,000-word inaugural address, Mr. Tolbert reaffirmed "with due regard to the ties of

Baby Born After Death Of Mother in Car Crash

NORTH SHIELD, England, Jan. 3 (AP)—A baby girl was safely delivered by caesarean section in a hospital's accident ward today minutes after her mother died in a road crash en route to the hospital.

The baby's mother, Mrs. Allan Hope, 25, was being driven to hospital her husband when their car hit another. Mrs. Hope died immediately. The father was unhurt.

70 members of a Manhattan social group, the Matherborn Sports Club, are spending this Christmas-New Year's period in Morocco. Their air fare: \$215 each.

The same group plans a four-day "long weekend" trip to London over the Washington Birthday weekend next month.

Although the general public is not legally entitled to fly on "affinity" charter flights, the eligibility restrictions are commonly violated, especially in New York and other large cities, where some travel agents openly offer the bargain rates to the public.

Last Thursday, the Civil Aeronautics Board, calling the existing rules discriminatory, announced that it planned to change the rules in 1972 so that, in effect, anybody will be able to fly on charter trips, within certain limits.

On scheduled airlines—those that ply the Atlantic day in, day out on a fixed timetable—rates charged for brief trips traditionally have been the most expensive, for example, a \$453 round trip for a New York-London economy-class ticket.

The major reason is that fares were structured so that business-

men and diplomats—who often commute to Europe and back in a few days—would not be able to qualify for discounts designed to attract tourists. Discount rates, which run as low as \$372 on the New York-London route, usually require a minimum stay abroad of 14 or 17 days.

Starting Jan. 15, however, the scheduled lines, for the first time, will give a discount for people making a quick trip abroad. The special fare, which the airlines hope will tap new business and encourage a "second vacation" in a season when the airlines' excess-seat problems are heaviest, will be limited to a week's stay abroad, be good only in winter, and require purchase of hotel and other land accommodations worth at least \$70 in addition to the air fare.

The new fare is scheduled to be \$200 round trip between New York and London, with proportionately higher rates to other cities. \$250 between New York and Rome, for example. However, because of the recent devaluation of the dollar, the new fares—as well as all other international air fares—are subject to possible upward revision at a meeting of airline officials, scheduled to begin Wednesday in Geneva.

Served on Wartime Agencies

Charles E. Wilson Dies at 85; Ex-GE Head Held U.S. Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP)—Charles Edward Wilson, who rose from an office boy to become president of the General Electric Co. and to hold key government posts, died today at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. He was 85.

Mr. Wilson became GE's president in 1940 but quit the \$175,000-a-year job three years later when President Franklin D. Roosevelt offered him a \$3,000-a-year position as executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

In accepting government service, Mr. Wilson said, "It took me 40 years to climb to the presidency of GE, and it took me 40 seconds to lose it."

But two years later, in late 1944, Mr. Wilson was back at General Electric, having resigned from the board because of what he called "unjust attacks" on him and members of his staff.

Mr. Wilson left GE for good, however, in 1950 when President Harry S. Truman named him chairman of the Office of Defense Mobilization during the Korean war.

When the Chinese Communists joined the conflict, Mr. Truman declared a national emergency and put Mr. Wilson in charge of production, manpower, wages, prices, transportation and defense buying.

One of his first acts was to proclaim that "nobody, I said nobody," was going to make excessive profits from the defense emergency without being prosecuted.

Fifteen months later, he resigned his post after a dispute with Mr. Truman over proposed wage increases for steel workers, which Mr. Wilson opposed as "a serious threat to the stabilization of our nation's economy."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Wilson told Mr. Truman "my sense of justice" had been violated and that the board's recommendation for a 17 1/2 cent-a-hour increase "regards the principle of equity on which I understood our whole control program was based."

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Wilson also expressed the belief that the United States and its allies against Communism had gained "the balance of power" in military production.

Despite his angry outbursts against policy decisions and internal governmental workings, Mr. Wilson, a native of New York City, was known as a man of easy-going good humor who worked hard at anything he tackled.

In 1889, Mr. Wilson, who never went to college, got a job with

According to the preliminary distribution of seats, the non-Socialist will see their majority of 112 to 88 cut to 108 to 92 in the new parliament.

But Foreign Ministry sources said the Social Democrats probably will sound out the Communists, the Liberal party, the Swedish People's party and the Center party to try to form a new center-left coalition government.

The last four-party center-left government under Ahti Karjalainen resigned last October when the Social Democrats opposed a demand from the farmers to raise prices on agricultural products.

It was formed on the basis of the election in 1970 and originally also included the People's Democratic League. But the two Communist members walked out of the government last spring as a protest against exempting certain goods from price controls.

Social Democratic party leader Rafael Paasio said late tonight that it was still too early to give any definite answer as to what form of government Finland will get. "The election result was not a clear answer. But I hope we will have a new government during the spring," he said.

Final results of the two-day election were not expected until tomorrow morning.

Waldheim's First Appointment Is With U.S.'s Bush

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Kurt Waldheim today began his first day as UN secretary-general, setting an appointment with U.S. Ambassador George Bush and spelling out his first priority.

Asked what he regards as his most important responsibility on taking over from U. Thant, Mr. Waldheim said, "At this moment it is to create confidence in the United Nations again."

Mr. Waldheim said he feels "a great sense of responsibility" and realizes that his personal life will be very different from now on.

Mr. Bush was meeting with Mr. Waldheim at UN headquarters this afternoon at the new UN chief's request.

67 Argentines Die In 10-Day Heat Wave

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—At least 67 persons have died as a result of a heat wave here that has kept temperatures soaring to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the last 10 days.

A light rain and drop in temperature brought a measure of relief to the city today.

Soviet Writer Said Ousted Over Zionism

Union Held Galich Urged Emigration

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Alexander Galich, a Jewish playwright and songwriter expelled from the Moscow branch of the Soviet Writers' Union last week, was accused of trying to persuade Russian Jews to emigrate, unofficial sources said today.

The sources said orthodox writers accused Mr. Galich at a meeting last Wednesday of trying to corrupt Jews and other Soviet citizens and of having links with Zionists.

Mr. Galich is the composer of songs which—in Soviet eyes—are risqué both politically and sexually. The songs have not been published officially but are circulated privately on tape and other Soviet citizens and of having links with Zionists.

Throughout the meeting, the sources said, Mr. Galich's accusers addressed him by his real name, as "Comrade Gluzberg," rather than by his pen name "Galich." Writers at the meeting voted, 15-4, to expel Mr. Galich, informed sources said at the time.

The expulsion still has to be confirmed by the all-Union body, but this is regarded as a formality once the local writers' union has taken such a decision.

Without membership in the Writers' Union, an author has virtually no possibility of having his works published by the official press or publishing houses. He is also deprived of such material benefits as cut-rate vacations at Black Sea resorts and a pension on retirement.

The four who voted against the expulsion were novelist and playwright Valentin Katayev, poetess Agniya Barto, playwright Alexei Arbusov and novelist Alexander Rebenchuk, the sources said.

The sources said Mr. Galich refused to speak in his own defense at the meeting. But they confirmed on questioning that he was a corresponding member of the unofficial Soviet Committee on Human Rights, founded by nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and two other Russian scientists.

Mr. Galich helped write the scenario for a joint Soviet-French film, "Third Youth," about the French-born St. Petersburg ballet master Marius Petipa. Mr. Galich remains a member of the Filmmakers' Union.

Paris Toll Up to 17

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Three people injured in the explosion which ripped through an apartment building in suburban Argenteuil on Dec. 21 died in hospitals over the weekend, bringing the death toll in the blast to 17.

The 72-year-old ruler fell ill with influenza after his traditional New Year's Eve speech to the Danish people and a spokesman said he had "a touch of pneumonia" on Saturday. The king cancelled all engagements over the weekend.

King Frederik has reigned since 1947.

German Allegedly Confesses Kidnap Role; Ransom Missing

ESSEN, Germany, Jan. 3 (AP)—Heinz Joachim Ollenburg, a 47-year-old lawyer arrested in Mexico Thursday, has admitted taking part in the kidnapping of German multimillionaire Theo Albrecht, state prosecutor announced today.

But the whereabouts of a record seven million marks of ransom money remained a mystery.

Chief prosecutor Gert Lindenberg told a news conference that Mr. Ollenburg said he had been forced to get rid of his share of the ransom because someone had followed him when he tried to cache the loot.

That was "very painful," Mr. Ollenburg was quoted as saying. The arrest of Paul Kron, 39, an ex-convict, led to the arrest of Theo Ollenburg, Kron, arrested Dec. 21 after allegedly paying a ransom with 500-mark notes found to be part of the ransom money, told police Wednesday that he and Mr. Ollenburg had kidnapped Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Ollenburg masterminded the abduction and kept all but 10,000 marks of the ransom money, Kron told police.

A few hours before police began searching for Ollenburg, he flew to Mexico City on a tourist flight, accompanied by a 19-year-old blonde. The girl has not been linked to the abduction.

He was arrested in Mexico by Interpol agents and Mexican police. Mr. Ollenburg voluntarily returned to West Germany, saying before his departure from Mexico City: "I'm innocent. I want to return to Germany to clear this up."

Mr. Ollenburg allegedly stated that he and Kron split the ransom money equally in Kron's apartment the night after Mr. Albrecht was released.

Mr. Ollenburg spent 100,000 marks of his share of the ransom for "urgent obligations," Mr. Lindenberg said. Mr. Lindenberg said that he did not know where the money went, but that he hoped to trace it through the serial numbers of the bills.

Kron and Mr. Ollenburg each said he had given the other his weapons, police said. Kron said the pistols, reputedly of 9-mm and 7.65-mm, were obtained in Spain.

Mr. Ollenburg reportedly said he had continued his daily business at his office in Düsseldorf after the release of Mr. Albrecht. Mr. Albrecht has identified Mr. Ollenburg's office as his place of confinement during his 18-day sequestration.

Mr. Ollenburg reportedly said he booked his vacation trip to Mexico without any thought of fleeing West Germany. He was quoted as saying he was surprised by Kron's confession and had thought that Kron would refuse to talk. Mr. Ollenburg returned

to West Germany because he did not want to be hunted all over the world, he allegedly said.

He was said to have admitted having abetted Mr. Albrecht with threats of other "tough men" and by telling Mr. Albrecht that if the ransom were not paid one could have a kidnap victim killed in France for 5,000 marks.

Sakharov Wants 3 Ex-Patients at Dissident's Trial

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov has asked that three former psychiatric patients be allowed to testify at the forthcoming trial of dissident Vladimir K. Sakharov.

Mr. Sakharov, a champion of human rights as well as an eminent scientist, made the request in a letter to the Moscow City Court. The letter was made available to foreign correspondents.

Mr. Bukovsky, 28, is reportedly awaiting trial on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Not long before his arrest last March 29, he addressed an appeal to Western psychiatrists to raise their voices against the alleged Soviet practice of silencing dissenters by putting them in insane asylums.

Mr. Sakharov said in his letter that the three former mental patients had expressed their willingness to testify at the Bukovsky trial. He said letters from the three showed that Mr. Bukovsky publicized "not defamatory inventions but true facts."

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The Quickie Transatlantic Vacation Is Growing in Popularity

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pegott, who own a farm near Aurelia, Iowa, didn't spend New Year's Eve at home this year. They spent the weekend in Malaga, Spain, along with 158 fellow members of the Iowa Real Producers Association.

Ann Raychell, New York designer-photographer, passed up the cocktail parties she ordinarily attends on New Year's Eve this year. Instead, she went to England for a week.

They are among hundreds of Americans who spent the holiday season in Europe, participating in what travel authorities say is a growing phenomenon: The quickie vacation trip to Europe.

The trend is not limited to Americans. About 150 employees of an Italian petroleum company arrived here from Rome on a chartered jet to spend their New Year's weekend in New York.

Not Uncommon

"It's becoming not at all uncommon for people in New York to go to London for the weekend, just for three or four days," said Christian Dubreuil, president of one of New York's largest charter-flight agencies, Four Europe

Inc. in Manhattan. "We've had 23 flights between Dec. 7 and Jan. 5, and they were all filled."

In the past, for those who could afford one, a vacation trip to Europe has generally involved months of planning. And, once abroad, most travelers spend at least two weeks, often much longer.

Most transatlantic travelers still follow that pattern, but passengers increasingly are making a decision to take a transatlantic vacation on relatively short notice, often less than two weeks.

One reason is a well-publicized surplus of jetliners. Last year, scheduled airlines flew the equivalent of about 180 empty Boeing 707s over the Atlantic every day. Passengers know that, except during the peak of the summer, there is little difficulty in getting a seat.

The recent popularity of brief trips to Europe has been spurred by the relatively low cost of charter flights, which during the winter months range from about \$120 to \$180 for a London-New York round trip; the increasing numbers of U.S. workers who now receive three or more weeks of vacation a year; the congressional legislation that this

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ARCHAEOLOGY New Controversy And Iris Love

By Sanka Knox

NEW YORK (NYT)—A group of terra-cotta goddesses and many bronze clasps excavated recently in Cnidus are according to a New York archaeologist, evidence that the Greeks settled in the area centuries earlier than previously thought. Until now, it had been supposed that Cnidus in southwestern Turkey on the Aegean Sea had been settled in 340-330 BC.

Iris C. Love, director of the expedition, believes that recent discoveries in the long-ruined city prove that Cnidus history goes back to at least 1000 BC.

An assistant professor at Long Island University who has worked summers in Cnidus since 1967, Miss Love discovered the temple of Aphrodite, among other important remains, on a site that had had little previous scientific investigation.

Collisions
Miss Love, who became embroiled in the fall of 1970 in a controversy with the British Museum over her identification of a marble head in the museum's basement storage as part of the statue of Aphrodite carved by Praxiteles, again appears to be in collision with a British opinion.

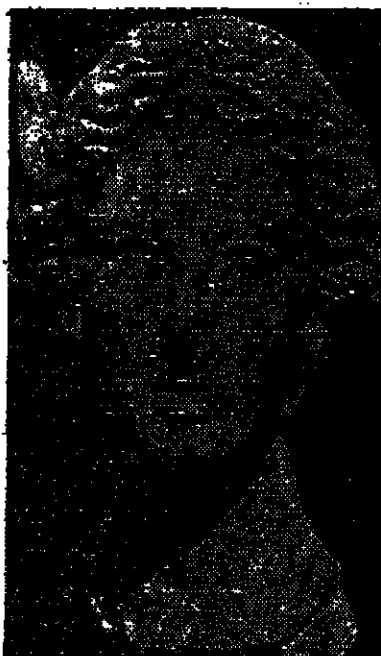
Some years ago, two British scholars asserted that Cnidus was settled circa 840 BC, in a move from another site on the coast.

The new finds arguing an earlier date, all collected in stratified excavation in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, were presented by Miss Love in a report to the Archaeological Institute of America at its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

The bronze clasps, or fibulae, which resemble modern safety pins, were dated to 1000-800 BC. "They were evidently votive gifts to female deities," Miss Love said.

Found in Turkey heads of some terra-cotta statuettes unearthed at Cnidus by a group led by Iris C. Love

Iris C. Love



Statues of Aphrodite, Artemis, Cybele, Hermes and other gods and goddesses were among the terra-cottas.

Said to date from the sixth century BC to 30 BC and in size from miniature to 20 inches, the statuettes are notable for their wide range of type as well as quality.

"Some looked as if they had stepped off the Parthenon," Miss Love said.

At an interview before the meeting, she explained: "The history of Aphrodite's sanctuary is long and continuous; Cnidus was always there. The strategic location overlooking harbors and ap-

proaches by sea argues the case, quite apart from the stratified remains."

The case for and against the battered head in the British Museum as part of the statue of Aphrodite, which Praxiteles carved of Parian marble in 350 BC, is still debated by scholars. Miss Love remains steadfast in her belief: the museum firm in its dissent.

A key point in the museum's position is that the head was found in the sacred precinct of Demeter, five-eighths of a mile from the temple of Aphrodite. "If the head is Aphrodite's, what was it doing there? Did it

walk there?" the museum queried. A small clay copy of the Aphrodite was since dug up in the precinct.

Excavated
Found buried with a large miscellany of apparently unrelated statue fragments, the head was excavated in 1859 by Sir Charles Newton and was in a shipment of 350 crates of archaeological booty that he sent to the museum.

A great and famous statue of Demeter, the earth goddess, almost intact, was also shipped. Both the head and the Demeter were dated by museum scholars at the mid-4th century BC.

Now, Miss Love has posed new and "puzzling questions to ponder."

The questions grew out of her first and recent investigations of the Demeter precinct. She said this area "seems to have been built during the 3d century BC, or later."

"All the trenches we dug show it to have been late," she went on. "This is very interesting, because the precinct was always dated to 340-330 BC."

Like Date
A like date has always been attached to the statue of Demeter, along with a possible attribution to Leagoras, a contemporary of Praxiteles, made by Sir Bernard Ashmole, former keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum.

The Demeter, Miss Love reported, was dated at the second half of the second century BC by Dr. Rhys Carpenter, former professor at Bryn Mawr and the 1969 recipient of the Archaeological Institute's annual gold medal.

A similar date for the head of Demeter was advanced by Dr. Evelyn Harrison of Columbia University, who thought that the rest of the statue was from the 4th century BC. Oddly, Miss Love's find included a small, fragmentary terra-cotta copy of the nude Aphrodite, which was found buried 10 feet deep in the precinct of Demeter.

OPERA IN LONDON Coming to Grips With 'Billy Budd'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Conductor and cast do rather better by Benjamin Britten in the new Glyndebourne revival of "Billy Budd" than Britten and his librettists do by them.

The opera, now 20 years old, has never been as popular as "Peter Grimes" and it probably never will be. The story by Herman Melville is pretty hard to take, and the setting Britten's usually acute sense of symbolism seems to have deserted him.

That he might have been aware of this may be inferred from the fact that in a 1961 revision he compressed the original four acts into two. He didn't cut enough. In the present version the first act runs to an hour and 20 minutes, the second to an hour and 10. They are too long. And it is not just a question of overall length. Each individual episode is too long. In "Billy Budd" Britten exhibits a Bruckneresque, and quite uncharacteristic, predilection for crashing red lights.

The falling would not be so troublesome had he written as beguilingly for his singers as he has written for his orchestra. His instrumental writing may be rated among his finest accomplishments, and this would account for the high esteem in which the opera has been held by those who think of opera primarily in orchestral terms.

Even they, as reviews in the London papers dem-

onstrated, have their misgivings about the book, with its tale of a young seaman, an epitome of innocent goodness, framed by an envious master-at-arms, the epitome of evil, and allowed to be hanged for striking—and killing at one blow—his tormenter by a benevolent captain within whose power it lay to save him. The character simply will not come to life.

Billy Budd has been described as a kind of marine Siegfried, or Parsifal. To an American he seems, especially as made up and played by Peter Glossop, rather closer to Laila Abner. The master-at-arms has been seen as a counterpart of Iago, complete with a lengthy "credo." Lacking Iago's subtlety, he seems, as sung by Forbes Robinson, closer to Pharo. And the captain's passivity in the moment of crisis, as portrayed by Richard Lewis, costs him our sympathy. Billy Budd, characteristically, blames him as he is led off to be hanged. It may be doubted that anyone in the audience does.

Still, there is the wonderful writing for the orchestra, eloquently realized by Charles Mackerras and the Royal Opera House Orchestra. It compensates for the stilted setting of an oppressively pedestrian text. And the second act offers a naval battle, or at least a salvo, a killing, a drummed court-martial, and a hanging. It should be enough, but it isn't. What it lacks is tension. Just as, in the naval encounter, the battle is never joined, so in the opera Britten and his librettists have neither identified nor come to grips with the problem.

FOOD Slips of the Tongue and Avocados

By Waverley Root

PARIS (NYT)—Avocado is a word which can be articulated without difficulty today, but it arrived at its present pronounceable state through a series of distortions in various languages. It was thus modified into *condoso* in which the opera has been held by those who think of opera primarily in orchestral terms.

The most elaborate evasion occurred when this fruit-vegetable was baptized the alligator pear, a name often used for it in Florida, and explained there as resulting from the circumstance that it grows in areas also inhabited by alligators, whose scaly hide, moreover, is suggested by the rough skin of certain varieties of avocado. Actually this name antedates the arrival of the avocado tree in Florida, having first appeared in English-speaking Jamaica, the child of folk etymology (substitution of a familiar word for an unfamiliar one) and sound etymology (replacement of a word difficult to pronounce or understand by a common one which resembles it).

The reason the original name of the avocado came so much difficulty for the Europeans was that it belonged to a language completely alien to theirs—Nahuatl, an Aztec tongue. "Avocado" in Nahuatl was *ahuacatl*, itself short for *ahuacahuatl*, testicle tree. Dictionaries explain this name as a reference to the aphrodisiac qualities of the fruit. The truth is probably just the other way around. The avocado gained its vague reputation for being aphrodisiac (which it is not) because of its appearance on the tree, especially as it tends to group its fruits among its shiny leaves so that it seems often to be growing in pairs.

Mexico
The avocado (scientific name *Persea americana*) is in all probability a native of Mexico, whose original range extended as far south as the Andean region of what is now Colombia and perhaps into Venezuela as well. Many experts describe it as a native of Peru, misled, perhaps, by the fact that it was in Peru that the Spanish conquistadores first encountered it, and add for good measure that it has been cultivated there for thousands of years. This is in contradiction with the testimony of Gardiolo de la Vega, son of a Spanish conquistador and an Aztec princess, who wrote that the avocado was brought from Ecuador into the warm valleys near Cuzco by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, which would make it in the 15th century, only shortly before the Spaniards arrived themselves.

The first person to describe the avocado was Martin Fernandez de Enciso, who saw it growing near Santa Marta, Colombia, when he wrote his "Suma de Geografía" in 1519. Seven years later Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo provided more details about this fruit, but no one showed any interest in importing it or eating it for another 500 years.

Although on the whole ground and in other Latin American tropical and sub-tropical regions to which it had spread, the avocado was a cheap staple food (it is still inexpensive enough in several Latin American countries to be an everyday dish), it did not penetrate the United States until the 20th century. Until then, an occasional avocado might appear as a rare and costly luxury on the menu of Delmonico's, but it remained generally unknown.

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until about 1900, when Florida fruit growers interested themselves in it. A flourishing industry developed there, with California swiftly following suit. Europe remained uninterested.

In 1936, the Larousse Gastronomique encyclopedia noted briefly that the avocado was a fruit appreciated by Americans; and as late as 1962 the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes" was still listing it as a food eaten only by Americans. In 1960 the avocado in France, as in the United States of 1900, was still encountered only rarely in luxury restaurants, at fancy prices. Its acceptance in France and Europe in the last few years was perhaps largely the result of the effective marketing methods of Israel, which has now become the world's third largest exporter of this fruit, after California and South Africa.

Varieties
There are three basic varieties of avocado, already recognized and described as early as 1658 by Fray Benito Cano (Spanish). The so-called West Indian avocado is the most distinctly tropical; the only place it will grow in the United States is southern Florida, and this is, in fact, the variety grown there. The Guatemalan avocado, a strain which developed in the uplands of that Central American country, has a thick woody skin and can survive somewhat lower temperatures than the West Indian variety, but not frost. The Mexican, the presumed ancestor of the others, is the hardest of all (but cannot tolerate more frost than the orange), and is the variety preferred by Californian growers.

The avocado is nourishing, containing in some varieties up to 25 percent of fats in the form of oil, important amounts of starch and about 2 percent protein. In contrast to most fruits, it has no appreciable amount of sugar or acid, which is what gives it, from the eater's point of view, the qualities of a vegetable rather than of a fruit.

(c) 1971, Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

U.S. Judicial Attitude to Women: 'Poor...Abominable'

By Dennis Stern

NEW YORK (AP)—The persistence of the male-dominated judiciary in the United States, according to a new analysis, is "poor to abominable," according to an analysis by two law professors of court opinions written since the 1870s.

Moreover, there is little indication that the trend of sex discrimination by law will be reversed, despite recent efforts by feminists.

The study, believed to be the first to examine the attitudes shaping judicial opinions on sex discrimination, was written by Prof. John D. Johnston Jr. and Prof. Charles L. Knapp and appears in the current issue of the New York University Law Review.

After analyzing many state and federal cases decided in the last 100 years, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Knapp, professors at NYU Law School, conclude that "with some notable exceptions"—judges over the years have "failed to bring to sex discrimination cases those judicial virtues of detachment, reflection and critical analysis which have served them so well with respect to other sensitive social issues."

Instead, the authors assert, the courts have historically demonstrated the belief "that women are and ought to be confined to the social roles of homemaker, wife and mother, and painfully employed if at all only to endeavor which comport with their assumed subservient, child-oriented and decorative characteristics."

The professors do not place the blame solely on the judiciary, but contend that some of the injustices have been caused by the "discriminatory enactments" of male-dominated state legislatures. Such prejudices cover a broad

spectrum: discrimination against women practicing law, access to public economic, job qualification, jury duty, public education and criminal sentencing.

An 1873 U.S. Supreme Court case, upholding an Illinois ruling that barred a woman from practicing law because she was a female, is cited by the authors as setting an example of judicial discrimination apparently followed during the next 100 years.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley wrote: "The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator. It is within the province of the legislature to ordain what offices, positions and callings shall receive the benefit of those energies and responsibilities... which are presumed to predominate in the sterner sex."

Similarly, the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1906 upheld a state statute that excluded women from juries, writing: "The legislature has the right to exclude women so they may continue their service as mothers, wives and homemakers, and also to protect them (in some areas they are still upon a pedestal) from the filth, obscenity and noxious atmosphere that so often pervades a courtroom during a jury trial."

The professors noted that some holdings by state and lower federal courts in the last decade have finally guaranteed women the same rights as men, but they also observed that at the same time many "opinions continue to appear in which both the results and the reasoning are virtually indistinguishable from those issued 100 years ago."

Butchers and a Problem of Gender

By John L. Hess

PARIS (NYT)—The entry of women into what used to be the masculine trades has caught the French language with its genders down. If she refuses to be a *coiffeuse*, *condoso* or *masseuse*, a girl now may become a *professeur* (teacher) but never a *professeuse*, or an *avocat* (a lawyer) but seldom *une avocate*.

On the other hand, if she drives a bus, she's a *conductrice*, and if she becomes a physician (*médecin*), she may be called either a *docteur* or a *doctoresse*. But a *pharmaciennne* may be simply the spouse of the druggist, and a *bouchère* is nearly always the butcher's wife.

Paris thus has nearly as many *bouchères* as *bouchers*; it would not be Paris without these ample women, bundled against the cold, who preside watchfully over the cashier's pulpit. One of them, however, poses a problem in gender because she also buys, cuts and trims beef.

Gabrielle Peyrat, née Godbert, learned the trade as a girl in Loos-en-Gohelle, a village in the north where she was born at the turn of the century. She helped her father, the village butcher, and when the men of the family were called up in World War I and the women fled the advancing Germans, it was natural for her, as a girl of 15, to find a job in a butcher shop.

After the war, she was married to a fellow worker, a wounded veteran of Verdun, and they bought Maison Henriette, on the Rue Chauveau-Lagarde near the Madeleine.

Mr. Peyrat died in 1939, and another war moved Mrs. Peyrat back to the cutting block.

During the war, she recalled, "I'd spend whole days waiting for the shop's ration, and sometimes there wasn't any. When there was, the clients each got about three ounces a week. Ah, it was ideal for a butcher—the customers never complained about the cut."

Since then, Mrs. Peyrat said, her routine has hardly changed:

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Gabrielle Peyrat, boucher-bouchère, at work in her shop near the Madeleine.



NYT

Up at 5:30 and off to Les Halles (on bicycle at first, now by subway or afoot) to buy beef, which is delivered by a boy with a three-wheeler; back to the shop to trim it with a helper, then shuttling between cutting block and cash desk until 7:30, except for the ritual three-hour lunchtime closing. Six days a week, four holidays a year, no vacations.

"It's no job for a woman," she said. "Sincerely not."

Her own case was different, she acknowledged. "I liked *le boucher*, because I was born in it." Then there was the roaring animation of Les Halles: "Oh, it was interesting! It scared me a little, at first—I felt sort of out of place at first. But I've never known a butcher who was vulgar to me."

"You know," she said, "when you're correct with men, they're always correct with you."

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Soviet Sugar Purchase Shocks by Size, Price

By H.J. Maidenberg

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has bought 300,000 metric tons of Brazilian sugar at above world prices for immediate delivery, the government's Sugar and Alcohol Institute announced here this week.

The news stunned not only trade circles but also political observers, because the purchase, made through London dealers, is by far the largest ever made here by Moscow.

According to trade sources, the sale represents more than a third of the total sugar needs of the tightly controlled U.S. market each year. In addition, the price of \$160 a metric ton (2,200 pounds each) or \$32 million in total, was said to be somewhat above world market prices.

Political circles here were surprised by the volume of the Soviet purchase, which is roughly 10 percent of Brazil's exportable sugar production this year. The following were reasons for surprise:

• Russia is the world's largest sugar producer—some 9.5 million tons a year. Like the United States, the Soviet Union need not import sugar, but does so for largely political reasons.

• The Soviets have been taking about three million tons of Cuban cane sugar each year in part payment for their heavy support of that island's government.

• The Russians have regularly sold the unneeded Cuban sugar for hard currencies, often at less than world market prices. Far smaller purchases of 10 or 20 thousand tons from Brazil and other Latin American countries made in the past have usually been disposed of in a similar fashion.

Political experts here are fascinated by the possibility that Moscow does indeed need sugar and that Cuba's production may be less than the 6.5 million tons announced last year.

If so, the experts believe that other Soviet crops may be in trouble because of adverse climatic or other conditions. Sugar beets usually thrive in areas unsuitable for grains and other growths.

Cuban Question
One European political scientist here observed that Cuba's traditional sugar harvest starts on New Year's Day, and that the combination of a poor crop forecast there and in the Soviet Union may have prompted the Russians to quickly purchase Brazilian supplies.

Only about 15 percent of world sugar output enters the international commodities markets, it was noted, and any slight decrease in production can raise prices dramatically.

However, some political observers tend to think that the purchase reflects Moscow's desire to enter the vacuum in Latin America created by Washington's "low profile policy" in the region.

The Chinese are also trying to enlarge their role in the area. In recent weeks, Peking has announced plans to set up permanent trade missions in Guyana, Peru and expand the one in Chile, while offering to exchange trade teams with a number of other Latin American countries.

VW Halts Output For Week, Cites Sales Slowdown

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—The majority of Volkswagen's 130,000 workers were laid off today for five days, halting the company's entire passenger car production, a spokesman said.

In line with previously announced plans, some 100,000 VW workers are being laid off in the company's six domestic car plants through Friday, he said.

Around mid-December, VW explained that slower domestic sales, plus difficulties it had from international monetary instability on foreign markets, made the move mandatory.

Volkswagen's domestic car plants stopped work on Dec. 23 for the usual production closure over the Christmas and New Year holidays. Work is to return to normal in all plants on Jan. 10.

To adjust output to slower demand, VW stopped all overtime work following the August 1971 vacation period. There are no plans to re-introduce overtime work.

Without giving figures, the spokesman also reported that inventories at VW dealers, especially abroad, are "rather high" and that it is also part of the current production slowdown to bring inventories down.

Airline Growth Rate Seen at Low

The growth rate in traffic for the world's airline industry was the "lowest ever" in 1971, says a preliminary report by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Based on estimated traffic for the airlines of 122 member states, the report shows the airlines carried more passengers and freight in 1971 than ever before, but the increase in traffic is lower than in past years. Including the Soviet Union, which joined ICAO in 1970, total passenger air traffic is expected to show an increase of only 2 percent from 1970 to 1971. The lowest percentage increase in the 30 years of ICAO's existence. During the last decade, the annual rate of increase for total traffic has ranged from a low of 2 percent to a high of 19 percent.

Pillar, Noranda Form Joint Firm

RTZ Pillar of Britain and Noranda Metal Industries of Canada say they have formed a jointly owned company, Pillar Metal Industries Ltd. (PMTI). They say PMTI will act in Britain as exclusive distributor of Noranda's semi-manufactured goods, including copper, brass and bronze products in strip, rod and tube form. RTZ Pillar is owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. Noranda Metal is owned by Noranda Mines Ltd. of Canada.

Gigantic Soviet Gas Reserves Reported

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The frantic search for supplies of natural gas to meet the threatened "energy crisis" has led to many strange sources, but it remained for Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans to add probably the most unexpected one: The Soviet Union.

On his recent return from Russia, Mr. Stans reported that the Soviet government is willing to discuss such exports. He added that the initiative was now in the hands of the individual companies.

To date there have been no reports of any takers, but from what is known about gas supplies in the Soviet Union this source

deserves serious consideration. Bruce Netschert and Charles Frazier, of the National Economic Research Associates, have recently completed such a study. They concluded:

"A host of complex questions must be answered before any real assessment can be advanced. Where will the 40 tanks, costing \$3 billion, be constructed? And how financed? Who will construct and finance the billion-dollar liquefied natural gas plant? What will the FOB price be? Truly, it is a mind-blowing venture which could more than match the duration of the Vietnam peace negotiations and the SALT talks in its period of gestation."

Gigantic Reserves
But the facts they uncovered—many of which verified those of the Sept. 27 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal—were startling. For example, Soviet government figures listed proved reserves in 1971 as more than 565 billion cubic feet, or more than twice the United States' reserves. That represented 80 times the present production of natural gas in the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Gas estimated that the indicated potential reserves of the U.S.S.R. including eastern Siberia, in which there has been almost no exploration, is "on the order of 3,000 billion cubic feet." Soviet gas industry spokesmen expect to be producing between 35 billion and 70 billion cubic feet by the year 2000.

Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frazier pointed out that the significance of these figures lay not so much in their magnitude as in the nature of the resource occurrence. They explained:

"The Soviet Union appears to be the native habitat of giant gas fields. The larger the field, the greater its deliverability and the longer its life. Giant fields are commonly defined as those with over 1,000 billion cubic feet or more. There are at least 34 fields in the U.S.S.R. with over 3,000 billion cubic feet each. At least half a dozen of these must be termed super-giants, with reserves measured in the scores of trillions.

"There is, finally, the monster Urengorskoye, which reaches the incredible size of 133,000 billion or 141,000 billion cubic feet, depending on which Soviet figures you read."

Siberian Deposits
They noted that the super-giant fields are generally found in Tyumen province in northwestern Siberia, whose reserves alone exceed those of the entire United States.

The Russians have reported the discovery in Siberia of "solid gas" deposits in the permafrost where it measures 3,500 feet in thickness and the gas combines with water under high pressure to form a hydrate. According to Russian figures, there are more than 500,000 billion cubic feet of solid gas in the Soviet Arctic.

Any agreement with the Soviet Union would naturally have to take into consideration problems of national security and the potential interruption of supplies because of political differences.

But Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frazier argued that it was "unlikely that more than a few percent, at most, of the United States supply will ever come from this source."

Both appeals were made against a background of legislation pending in Congress that would alter the taxation of income from foreign affiliates of U.S. companies with the intention of removing existing tax incentives, and impose controls over the outflow of capital and technology.

The legislation has the strong support of organized labor.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 3, '72	Today	Previous
ster. 10 per cent	2.6215	2.6515	
Belgian franc	44.74	44.91-94	
Deutsche mark	3.3685	3.37	
Fr. S. fr.	5.20	5.205	
Quintales	2.25025	2.2575	
Swiss franc	2.191-22	2.1915-25	
Yen	314.90	Closed	

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Securities—Bank deposits—Money Exchange

ITT Expects Continued Growth

International Telephone & Telegraph chairman and president Harold S. Genesee says he expects record results for 1971 and that the conglomerate's streak of 50 consecutive quarters of improving performance will continue. Mr. Genesee said in his year-end statement that 1971 results "will show record sales and revenues in excess of \$7 billion and continued growth in earnings per share."

The company reported records in its earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of 1971. ITT's chances for continued growth this year are good "despite the sluggish nature of the U.S. economy's recovery in 1971 and the slowdown in Western Europe," Mr. Genesee says.

Shareholders Sue Topper Corp.

Two dissident shareholders have filed suit in a New York court against Topper Corp. and others who sold large blocks of stock in underwritten public offerings, alleging that the defendants knowingly conspired to conceal material information concerning deterioration of Topper's financial condition. The suit asks that the defendants pay the difference between the amount the shareholders paid for the securities and the price of the stock at the start of the action. The two shareholders said they paid from \$10 1/2 to \$16 3/8 for the common stock.

Price of Gold Soars to \$44.3
LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The price of gold soared here today to its highest level since the two-tier market in the metal was introduced in March 1968.

But bullion dealers dismissed currency weakness as a factor in the increase. They cited steady demand in the face of a moderate shortage as the chief cause.

Persistent buying pushed the price up 60 U.S. cents to \$44.30 an ounce. This compared with a previous peak of \$43.97 at the beginning of December and last Friday's closing of \$43.70.

Last month President Nixon announced that the official price of gold was to be raised from \$35 to \$38 as part of the world-wide realignment of currencies.

U.S. Trade Unit Says Investment Overseas Needed
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The National Foreign Trade Council, a group whose 600 company members play an active role in international business, has renewed its support for continued expansion of American investment abroad as a means to strengthen the domestic economy and the country's competitive position.

In a year-end statement released over the weekend, the council urged the termination of restrictions on investments abroad and warned that a prolongation of controls would seriously damage the strength of the dollar.

Robert N. Norris, president, said that growth of foreign investments went hand-in-hand with the growth of the domestic economy.

"These investments have a long-range favorable impact on our exports, jobs and prosperity at home," Mr. Norris said.

It was the second time in less than two months that the council issued a plea not to hamper the flow of United States investments abroad.

Both appeals were made against a background of legislation pending in Congress that would alter the taxation of income from foreign affiliates of U.S. companies with the intention of removing existing tax incentives, and impose controls over the outflow of capital and technology.

The legislation has the strong support of organized labor.

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25th Annual Survey

Economic Group Says GNP In U.S. Will Grow by 8.7%

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The U.S. gross national product is expected to grow 8.7 percent this year and total \$1,143 billion for 1972 as a whole, according to 10 economists making up the Conference Board's economic forum.

Over 5 percent of this 1972 growth will represent real growth, with the balance from inflation, they said. For 1971, 3 percent real growth was achieved.

The prediction came yesterday from the economic forum, which was making its 25th annual forecast. The Conference Board is a nonprofit business-research organization.

The forum also predicted that consumer prices will rise 3 percent during 1972, down from 4.6 percent in 1971, while wholesale prices are projected to increase 2.4 percent against 3.4 percent. It predicted an average unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in 1972 against an estimated 5.9 percent in 1971.

Conference Board chairman Martin R. Gainsburgh noted some problem areas and said the Nixon economic program of controls has "suppressed pressures rather than removed or relieved them."

Reforms Urged
He urged restructuring of weak spots in the free market system, in collective bargaining and welfare programs.

Among other specific projections of the 1972 economic forum are:

• Industrial production to rise 5.5 percent against a decline of 0.3 percent in 1971.

• Consumer spending should rise 9 percent (only 3 percent of this representing price rises).

• Capital spending to increase 7.5 percent between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the fourth quarter 1972.

• New housing starts, including mobile homes, will total about the same as in 1971.

Assumptions Used
The forum's forecast is based on several underlying assumptions, including:

• Continuation of price and wage controls through 1972.

• Elimination of the import surcharge.

• A federal deficit of \$30 billion to \$40 billion in both fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973, which could retrigger inflationary pressures.

• Defense spending to rise by several billion dollars over the estimated \$72 billion in 1971, most of this reflecting military pay rises.

While Mr. McCracken warned at a press conference last week that controls are likely to be needed well beyond next November, Mr. Stein said that it is possible controls will be off by November.

But Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist, said in a separate television program that the Wage and Price Boards, set up in November to administer controls, will have to show more toughness if the President is to achieve his goal of cutting inflation below 3 percent by the end of this year.

Treasury Aide Named
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Frederic W. Hickman, Chicago tax attorney, has been named a deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy, the Treasury Department announced today. Mr. Hickman, 44, replaces John S. Nolan, who has resigned.

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N.Y. Market Closes Mixed, Trading Slow

Good Start Gives Way To Some Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange opened its new year today with a rather quiet and subdued market, in particular were clipped by profit-taking after their sharp gains since Thanksgiving.

If remained, on the whole, a rather quiet and subdued market at the outset of 1972—a year that most Wall Street analysts expect to produce gains in stock prices.

For the second session in a row, not a single issue among the 30 Dow Jones Industrials changed by as much as a point, either up or down.

The Dow average started off on the right foot. It was ahead by nearly 4 at 10:30 a.m. and, after that, spent the rest of the session backtracking. It wound up with a token loss of 0.9 at \$89.30.

Levitz Strong
Levitz Furniture, whose warehouse retail concept of merchandising made it a big market winner last year, started off 1972 with a bang. It rose 3 1/8 to 121 7/8 after trading at a record price of 123 1/2.

The low for Levitz last year was 33 5/8. In 1969 its low was 9 3/8. The company's fiscal year ends Jan. 31. At least one institutional research firm has been recommending Levitz to clients on the rationale that the company will continue to register sharp earnings gains.

But the glamour stock losers were more numerous than the winners today.

Natamex tumbled 4 1/8 to 65 7/8 as the biggest point decliner on the active list.

Federal National Mortgage eased 1 1/8 to 87 1/8 after equating its previous record price at 100. The company, whose stock has benefited from recent declines in interest rates, is planning a 4-for-1 split.

Also losing 1 1/8—and also appearing with Fannie Mae on the active roster—was Winnebago Industries, which closed at 47 3/8. Winnebago had a combination stock offering of 1.25 million shares last week.

Other declines among the glamour group included Bausch & Lomb, down 3 1/4 to 173 3/4; Xerox, off 2 1/4 to 122 3/4; Itek, down 2 to 38 1/2; Kresge, off 2 3/8 to 97 5/8; Honeywell, off 2 7/8 to 130 1/2, and International Business Machines, down 3 1/2 to 333.

Gold issues moved higher. Brokers said that increased bullion prices in London were a factor in Campbell Red Lake Mines rose 3 to 23 3/4. American South African Investment also gained 2 to 36.

Volume, perhaps reflecting the absence of year-end, tax-loss selling, fell to 12.57 million shares from Friday's turnover of 14.04 million shares. The daily average last year was 15.39 million shares.

On the American Exchange, stocks ended the session with a gain in moderate trading. The exchange index closed at 25.61, up .02. Advancing issues led declines 565 to 403, with 215 issues unchanged.

The bond market drifted on light activity, with corporates closing 1/4 point lower and government intermediates off 2/32 to 10/32.

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6888	47%	Chasamark 2	70	89	43%	33%	Excerpt 1.20	71	45	45	40%	40%	40%	40%
6889	47%	Chasamark 2	70	89	43%	33%	Excerpt 1.20	71	45	45	40%	40%	40%	40%
6890	47%	Chasamark 2	70	89	43%	33%	Excerpt 1.20	71	45	45	40%	40%	40%	40%
6891	47%	Chasamark 2	70	89	43%	33%	Excerpt 1.20	71	45	45	40%	40%	40%	40%
6892	47%	Chasamark 2	70	89	43%	33%	Excerpt 1.2							

[illegible]

105	137a	139a	138a	135a	132a	131a	130a	129a	128a	127a	126a	125a	124a	123a	122a	121a	120a	119a	118a	117a	116a	115a	114a	113a	112a	111a	110a	109a	108a	107a	106a	105a	104a	103a	102a	101a	100a	99a	98a	97a	96a	95a	94a	93a	92a	91a	90a	89a	88a	87a	86a	85a	84a	83a	82a	81a	80a	79a	78a	77a	76a	75a	74a	73a	72a	71a	70a	69a	68a	67a	66a	65a	64a	63a	62a	61a	60a	59a	58a	57a	56a	55a	54a	53a	52a	51a	50a	49a	48a	47a	46a	45a	44a	43a	42a	41a	40a	39a	38a	37a	36a	35a	34a	33a	32a	31a	30a	29a	28a	27a	26a	25a	24a	23a	22a	21a	20a	19a	18a	17a	16a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	0a	-1a	-2a	-3a	-4a	-5a	-6a	-7a	-8a	-9a	-10a	-11a	-12a	-13a	-14a	-15a	-16a	-17a	-18a	-19a	-20a	-21a	-22a	-23a	-24a	-25a	-26a	-27a	-28a	-29a	-30a	-31a	-32a	-33a	-34a	-35a	-36a	-37a	-38a	-39a	-40a	-41a	-42a	-43a	-44a	-45a	-46a	-47a	-48a	-49a	-50a	-51a	-52a	-53a	-54a	-55a	-56a	-57a	-58a	-59a	-60a	-61a	-62a	-63a	-64a	-65a	-66a	-67a	-68a	-69a	-70a	-71a	-72a	-73a	-74a	-75a	-76a	-77a	-78a	-79a	-80a	-81a	-82a	-83a	-84a	-85a	-86a	-87a	-88a	-89a	-90a	-91a	-92a	-93a	-94a	-95a	-96a	-97a	-98a	-99a	-100a	-101a	-102a	-103a	-104a	-105a	-106a	-107a	-108a	-109a	-110a	-111a	-112a	-113a	-114a	-115a	-116a	-117a	-118a	-119a	-120a	-121a	-122a	-123a	-124a	-125a	-126a	-127a	-128a	-129a	-130a	-131a	-132a	-133a	-134a	-135a	-136a	-137a	-138a	-139a	-140a	-141a	-142a	-143a	-144a	-145a	-146a	-147a	-148a	-149a	-150a	-151a	-152a	-153a	-154a	-155a	-156a	-157a	-158a	-159a	-160a	-161a	-162a	-163a	-164a	-165a	-166a	-167a	-168a	-169a	-170a	-171a	-172a	-173a	-174a	-175a	-176a	-177a	-178a	-179a	-180a	-181a	-182a	-183a	-184a	-185a	-186a	-187a	-188a	-189a	-190a	-191a	-192a	-193a	-194a	-195a	-196a	-197a	-198a	-199a	-200a	-201a	-202a	-203a	-204a	-205a	-206a	-207a	-208a	-209a	-210a	-211a	-212a	-213a	-214a	-215a	-216a	-217a	-218a	-219a	-220a	-221a	-222a	-223a	-224a	-225a	-226a	-227a	-228a	-229a	-230a	-231a	-232a	-233a	-234a	-235a	-236a	-237a	-238a	-239a	-240a	-241a	-242a	-243a	-244a	-245a	-246a	-247a	-248a	-249a	-250a	-251a	-252a	-253a	-254a	-255a	-256a	-257a	-258a	-259a	-260a	-261a	-262a	-263a	-264a	-265a	-266a	-267a	-268a	-269a	-270a	-271a	-272a	-273a	-274a	-275a	-276a	-277a	-278a	-279a	-280a	-281a	-282a	-283a	-284a	-285a	-286a	-287a	-288a	-289a	-290a	-291a	-292a	-293a	-294a	-295a	-296a	-297a	-298a	-299a	-300a	-301a	-302a	-303a	-304a	-305a	-306a	-307a	-308a	-309a	-310a	-311a	-312a	-313a	-314a	-315a	-316a	-317a	-318a	-319a	-320a	-321a	-322a	-323a	-324a	-325a	-326a	-327a	-328a	-329a	-330a	-331a	-332a	-333a	-334a	-335a	-336a	-337a	-338a	-339a	-340a	-341a	-342a	-343a	-344a	-345a	-346a	-347a	-348a	-349a	-350a	-351a	-352a	-353a	-354a	-355a	-356a	-357a	-358a	-359a	-360a	-361a	-362a	-363a	-364a	-365a	-366a	-367a	-368a	-369a	-370a	-371a	-372a	-373a	-374a	-375a	-376a	-377a	-378a	-379a	-380a	-381a	-382a	-383a	-384a	-385a	-386a	-387a	-388a	-389a	-390a	-391a	-392a	-393a	-394a	-395a	-396a	-397a	-398a	-399a	-400a	-401a	-402a	-403a	-404a	-405a	-406a	-407a	-408a	-409a	-410a	-411a	-412a	-413a	-414a	-415a	-416a	-417a	-418a	-419a	-420a	-421a	-422a	-423a	-424a	-425a	-426a	-427a	-428a	-429a	-430a	-431a	-432a	-433a	-434a	-435a	-436a	-437a	-438a	-439a	-440a	-441a	-442a	-443a	-444a	-445a	-446a	-447a	-448a	-449a	-450a	-451a	-452a	-453a	-454a	-455a	-456a	-457a	-458a	-459a	-460a	-461a	-462a	-463a	-464a	-465a	-466a	-467a	-468a	-469a	-470a	-471a	-472a	-473a	-474a	-475a	-476a	-477a	-478a	-479a	-480a	-481a	-482a	-483a	-484a	-485a	-486a	-487a	-488a	-489a	-490a	-491a	-492a	-493a	-494a	-495a	-496a	-497a	-498a	-499a	-500a	-501a	-502a	-503a	-504a	-505a	-506a	-507a	-508a	-509a	-510a	-511a	-512a	-513a	-514a	-515a	-516a	-517a	-518a	-519a	-520a	-521a	-522a	-523a	-524a	-525a	-526a	-527a	-528a	-529a	-530a	-531a	-532a	-533a	-534a	-535a	-536a	-537a	-538a	-539a	-540a	-541a	-542a	-543a	-544a	-545a	-546a	-547a	-548a	-549a	-550a	-551a	-552a	-553a	-554a	-555a	-556a	-557a	-558a	-559a	-560a	-561a	-562a	-563a	-564a	-565a	-566a	-567a	-568a	-569a	-570a	-571a	-572a	-573a	-574a	-575a	-576a	-577a	-578a	-579a	-580a	-581a	-582a	-583a	-584a	-585a	-586a	-587a	-588a	-589a	-590a	-591a	-592a	-593a	-594a	-595a	-596a	-597a	-598a	-599a	-600a	-601a	-602a	-603a	-604a	-605a	-606a	-607a	-608a	-609a	-610a	-611a	-612a	-613a	-614a	-615a	-616a	-617a	-618a	-619a	-620a	-621a	-622a	-623a	-624a	-625a	-626a	-627a	-628a	-629a	-630a	-631a	-632a	-633a	-634a	-635a	-636a	-637a	-638a	-639a	-640a	-641a	-642a	-643a	-644a	-645a	-646a	-647a	-648a	-649a	-650a	-651a	-652a	-653a	-654a	-655a	-656a	-657a	-658a	-659a	-660a	-661a	-662a	-663a	-664a	-665a	-666a	-667a	-668a	-669a	-670a	-671a	-672a	-673a	-674a	-675a	-676a	-677a	-678a	-679a	-680a	-681a	-682a	-683a	-684a	-685a	-686a	-687a	-688a	-689a	-690a	-691a	-692a	-693a	-694a	-695a	-696a	-697a	-698a	-699a	-700a	-701a	-702a	-703a	-704a	-705a	-706a	-707a	-708a	-709a	-710a	-711a	-712a	-713a	-714a	-715a	-716a	-717a	-718a	-719a	-720a	-721a	-722a	-723a	-724a	-725a	-726a	-727a	-728a	-729a	-730a	-731a	-732a	-733a	-734a	-735a	-736a	-737a	-738a	-739a	-740a	-741a	-742a	-743a	-744a	-745a	-746a	-747a	-748a	-749a	-750a	-751a	-752a	-753a	-754a	-755a	-756a	-757a	-758a	-759a	-760a	-761a	-762a	-763a	-764a	-765a	-766a	-767a	-768a	-769a	-770a	-771a	-772a	-773a	-774a	-775a	-776a	-777a	-778a	-779a	-780a	-781a	-782a	-783a	-784a	-785a	-786a	-787a	-788a	-789a	-790a	-791a	-792a	-793a	-794a	-795a	-796a	-797a	-798a	-799a	-800a	-801a	-802a	-803a	-804a	-805a	-806a	-807a	-808a	-809a	-810a	-811a	-812a	-813a	-814a	-815a	-816a	-817a	-818a	-819a	-820a	-821a	-822a	-823a	-824a	-825a	-826a	-827a	-828a	-829a	-830a	-831a	-832a	-833a	-834a	-835a	-836a	-837a	-838a	-839a	-840a	-841a	-842a	-843a	-844a	-845a	-846a	-847a	-848a	-849a	-850a	-851a	-852a	-853a	-854a	-855a	-856a	-857a	-858a	-859a	-860a	-861a	-862a	-863a	-864a	-865a	-866a	-867a	-868a	-869a	-870a	-871a	-872a	-873a	-874a	-875a	-876a	-877a	-878a	-879a	-880a	-881a	-882a	-883a	-884a	-885a	-886a	-887a	-888a	-889a	-890a	-891a	-892a	-893a	-894a	-895a	-896a	-897a	-898a	-899a	-900a	-901a	-902a	-903a	-904a	-905a	-906a	-907a	-908a	-909a	-910a	-911a	-912a	-913a	-914a	-915a	-916a	-917a	-918a	-919a	-920a	-921a	-922a	-923a	-924a	-925a	-926a	-927a	-928a	-929a	-930a	-931a	-932a	-933a	-934a	-935a	-936a	-937a	-938a	-939a	-940a	-941a	-942a	-943a	-944a	-945a	-946a	-947a	-948a	-949a	-950a	-951a	-952a	-953a	-954a	-955a	-956a	-957a	-958a	-959a	-960a	-961a	-962a	-963a	-964a	-965a	-966a	-967a	-968a	-969a	-970a	-971a	-972a	-973a	-974a	-975a	-976a	-977a	-978a	-979a	-980a	-981a	-982a	-983a	-984a	-985a	-986a	-987a	-988a	-989a	-990a	-991a	-992a	-993a	-994a	-995a	-996a	-997a	-998a	-999a	-1000a
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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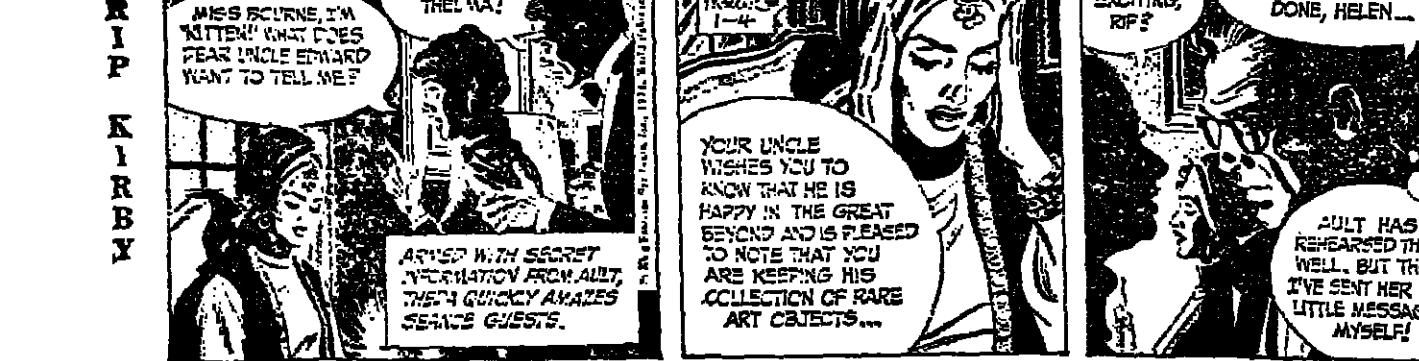
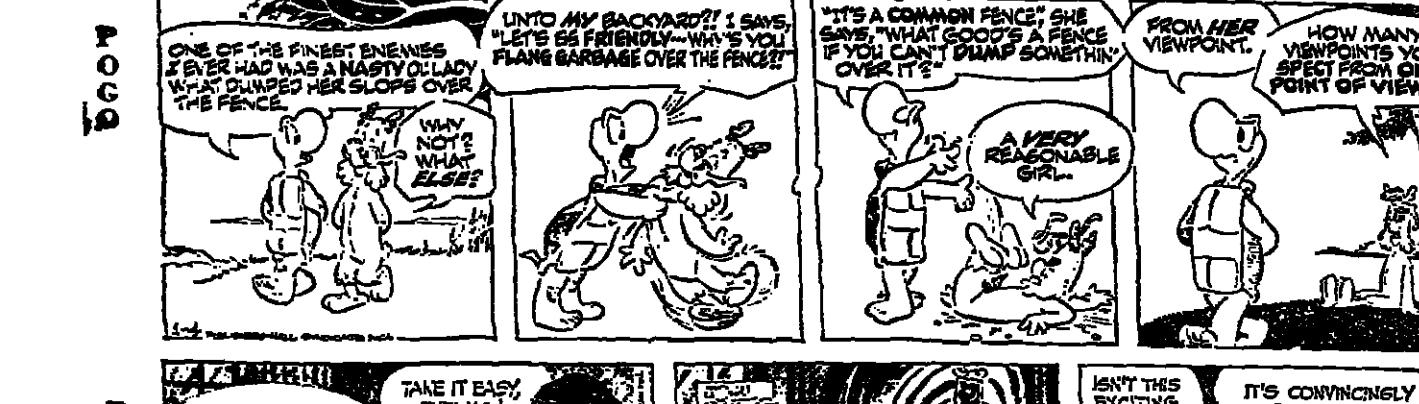
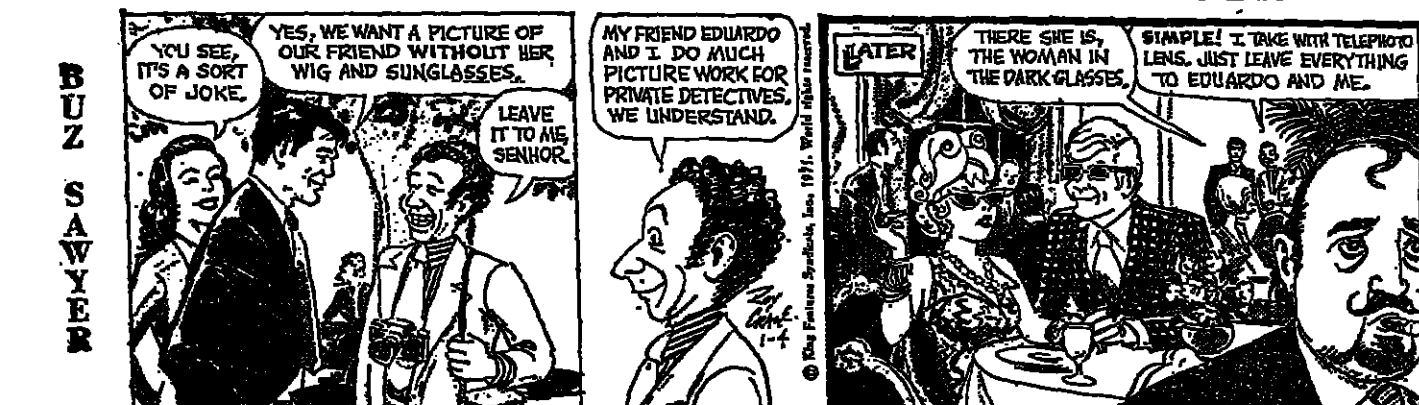
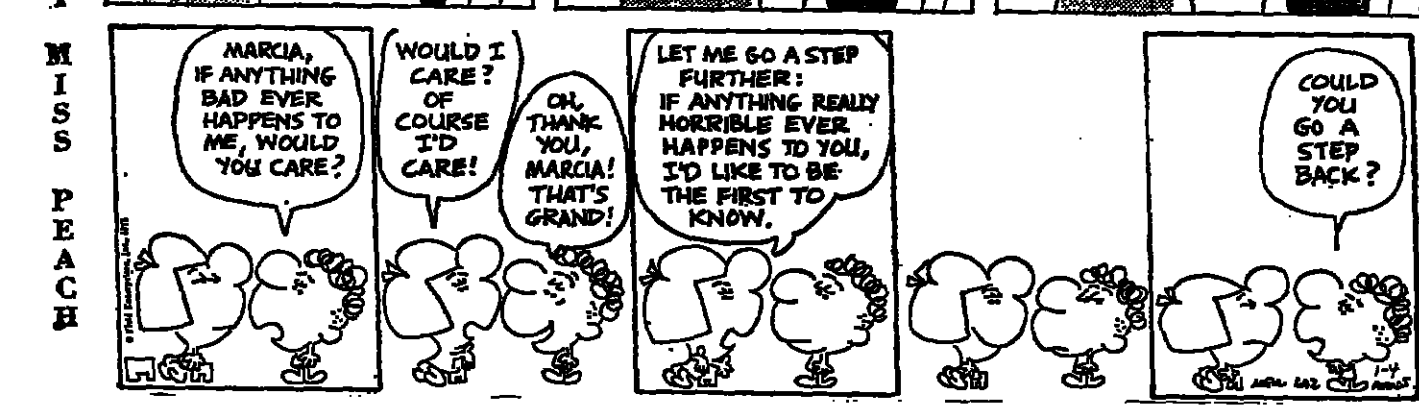
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BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in Britain in a fall match between a home team and a Precision Club touring team that included Italian experts Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, the home team was leading in the session by one point with one deal to play.

In both rooms West opened one diamond and North bid two clubs. The British South left his partner to struggle in an unsatisfactory contract, which went one down. The audience knew that the tiny British lead would turn into a deficit if the Italians could achieve any plus score with the North-South cards.

Garozzo is never a shy bidder and when he held the South cards he responded two hearts to his partner's overall. But when his partner raised him to three hearts, he adroitly switched to three no-trump, the only game contract that was makeable.

Inferring from the bidding that his partner held a long spade suit, West made the imaginative lead of the spade jack. This was won with the ace in dummy, and the heart nine was run around to West's king. He continued with spades, and South won and persevered with hearts.

When East won with the heart ace he could see that the spade suit was a lost cause since he had no entry. He therefore shifted to the diamond nine, the suit his partner had bid. The play of the ten, jack and ace improved South's position, and after his third heart winners and a spade winner the position was this:

NORTH
♦ —
♥ 8
♦ 8
♣ KQ9

WEST
♦ —
♥ —
♦ K
♣ A77

EAST
♦ 10—
♥ 6
♦ 108

SOUTH
♦ —
♥ —
♦ Q43
♣ 2

The club two was led and West had to duck. A diamond lead then forced him to surrender the last trick to dummy.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DRUM	POINT	TRIT
LOTUS	GONGA	HIVE
STAIR	ARCH	LINE
CASSIETTE	LOISER	
PACSIMILE		
JIMFISH	NONE	ALP
VALET	RANG	SLUR
ORAL	TUBES	YONE
GRIND	ONLY	ZINGY
VEGET	FRUIT	INDIGES
VEGET	PARLEYING	
ASSURE	MERCIFUL	
BOTTOMHOLE	EASE	
BEATY	TOOLS	SYKE
EDGY	STIMS	TADES

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♦ 2 ♣ Pass 2 ♥
Pass 3 ♥ Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAUPE **KROJE** **BREHEY** **TERVID**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NAIVE CLEFT BETRAY MUSTER
Answers: This friendly letter writer is often gossamer—SINCERELY

BOOKS

LET HISTORY JUDGE
The Origins and Consequences of Stalinism
By Roy A. Medvedev. Translated from the Russian by Colleen Taylor. Edited by David Joransky and George Haupt. Alfred A. Knopf. 566 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

POLITICAL history is war by other means. Conservative Western historians of the Soviet Union argue that Communism leads inevitably to a "totalitarian" state, out to rule the world. They use the history of Stalinism to justify the huge defensive apparatus of the cold war. Western revisionists use the history of Stalinism as an example of the inevitable consequences of aggressive capitalism, whose imperialism created a siege mentality in the Soviet Union. Most orthodox Soviet historians still maintain that the history of Stalinism was a necessary stage of sacrifice in the building of Communism. Roy A. Medvedev would confound them all, for in this first major Russian revisionist history to be published outside the Soviet Union he argues not only that Stalin and Stalinism were not inevitable, but also that Stalin was not even a true Communist, and that his errors and repressions seriously retarded the revolution at home and wrecked the Communist movement abroad, robbing it of victories it should have won.

Roy A. Medvedev has been bruised by history. He is a philosopher and teacher of pedagogy who joined the party and turned historian after Khrushchev's first anti-Stalin speech in 1956. Based on official and unofficial sources, on memoirs and eyewitness accounts, his book was written between 1961 and 1968. Medvedev decided to publish it in the West because he felt it would never see the light of day in its original form in the Soviet Union. (The Russian original, laudably, will also be published in the United States to prevent any question about its authenticity, as happened in the case of the Khrushchev reminiscences.) In the meantime Medvedev has also published here "A Question of Madness" with his scientist brother, Zhores, in which they dramatically described the latter's fight against psychiatric harassment and its use in the Soviet Union to silence political dissent. The new book, "Let History Judge," is a brief for the prosecution of the present Soviet regime for its refusal to reject absolutely its criminal Stalinist past.

For Medvedev, Stalin was evil from the start. He titles the first part of his book "Stalin's Usurpation of Power." Thus without Lenin there would have been no revolution—Stalin claimed a large role for himself, but was in fact only a minor figure who did not even rate a line in John Reed's contemporary account. Lenin left behind a collective leadership—Stalin methodically cut down the Old Bolsheviks. Medvedev's Lenin was subtle and pragmatic—Stalin was rigid and bound by simplistic abstractions. Lenin was modest and courteous—Stalin was brutally arrogant. Lenin, says Medvedev, wanted constructive debate and institutionalized opposition—Stalin could not tolerate either and centralized ruthlessly.

In pressing his case against Stalin, Medvedev is able to discuss the qualities of Stalin's rivals with a candor and objectivity rarely found in Western accounts of the 20s. While Medvedev in general approves of Stalin's forced industrialization and collectivization, he maintains that the accompanying hardship, death and famine could have been avoided, but for Stalin's stupidity. He names and ridicules the Soviet historians who, despite the evidence that has surfaced in the last 20 years, still peddle the same Stalinist rationalizations of conspiracy.

Why did Stalin wipe out a generation of leaders at all levels when he already had complete control? Out of an insecurity resulting from his insatiable ambition and his limited abilities, Medvedev answers, less than convincingly. Why did his people accept terror as a way of life? That takes Medvedev 100 pages and two dozen complex reasons to explain, a task only more volatile in the Soviet Union today than it is in post-Nazi Germany and post-Vichy France.

Medvedev blames the religious cult of Stalin, the real fear of the West, the Communist monopoly of politics, the secrecy and the Big Lie, the managed press, the fact that millions were made accomplices, and that many profited from the misfortunes of the victims. There was bewilderment and a kind of desperate innocence, as Medvedev quotes one writer: "...In those years it was impossible to understand what was happening. You could become an informer, go mad, commit suicide, but if you wanted to live the most convenient way for an unhappy, distraught, but honorable person clinging with his last ounce of strength to his place in society—I repeat and will go on repeating a thousand times—was to believe..." And there was terror.

The last decade of proxy war, moon shots and state belligerence has given us the clearest Russian and American societies are becoming more similar than different. That proposition originally meant a similarity in corporate structures, consumer economies at home and orthodox power policies abroad. Medvedev yearns for a future with another echo. Perhaps his riskiest explanation of Stalin is that the intellectuals and the country in the hands of a kind of hard-knuckled, know-nothing lower middle class, the my-country-right-or-wrong people who, says Medvedev, will act the revolutionary and then be bought off by a Hitler or Stalin.

The most remarkable aspect of his book, apart from the fact that it was published at all, is that throughout he contrasts the evils of Stalinism with a quite special idea of Lenin and Leninism, a Jeffersonian Leninism, decentralized, unmanipulative and sweetly reasonable, with an open society accepting dissent and valuing criticism, balancing the good of society with the good of the individual. Sounds familiar.

Mr. Jellinek is a New York Times staff reviewer.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Doc
5 Ice cream unit
10 Vapor: Prefix
14 In — way (hurting)
15 Onion's relative
16 Light
17 Metal-cutting tool
18 Sharpen
20 H-I-A component
21 Recusant
23 Son of Aphrodite
25 Christmas
26 S.A. capital
30 Bay stocks
34 Soil deposit
35 Suffix for cyclo
37 At all
38 Pronoun
39 Did editing work
42 Compass point
43 U.S. patriot
45 — state of affairs
46 Hair tint
50 Pickled
52 Does arithmetic

DOWN

1 Moccasins
2 Mishnah section
3 Ashen
4 Entry on an envelope
5 Train
6 Greek letter
7 River to Seine
8 Pubic
9 Woman's cape
10 Realize
11 Binge
12 Thick hair
13 Cheers
16 Bright color

54 Took the bus
55 Certain musical works
59 Arctic sights
63 Military body
64 The very last green
66 Fiest in France
67 Top dogs
68 Hindu cover-up
69 Like some sports jackets
70 Prohibit
71 Speak sharply, with "at"

22 People
23 Positions
26 Lineage
27 Newsboy's concern
28 New
29 Buffaloes of India
31 In the — of time
32 Discernment
33 In a difficult spot
36 More inapplicable
40 Saw red
41 Sprinkle with flour
44 Stung
47 Like a disconnected freezer
49 N.Y. summer time
51 Waste time
53 Rural crossing
55 Eligible: Abbr.
56 Mussel genus
57 Native of Japan
58 Rebuks, in Scotland
59 — even keel
61 Other, in Madrid
62 Transport
63 Greek letter

On Cowboys for Super Bowl

Miami Receives Presidential Report

From Wire Dispatches

MIAMI, Jan. 3.—Don Shula, coach of the Super Bowl-bound Miami Dolphins, received a scouting report on his next opposition at 1:30 this morning. It was from President Nixon.

"He alerted me that the Cowboys were a great football team," said Shula. "But the president said to Paul Warfield, 'You're going to have to beat them.'"

Shula was wide awake anyway. He had stayed up to watch a televised replay of the Dolphins' 21-0 smashing of the Baltimore Colts yesterday and got only three hours sleep before attending a 7 a.m. mass today.

"Mr. Nixon said he didn't get a chance to see the whole game Sunday," Shula related later at the Dolphins training camp. "He talked technical football and asked me to re-create Dick Anderson's 62-yard interception return."

The Nixon-Shula week-long conversation lasted about 10 minutes. The president had also called the Dolphins coach a week earlier to congratulate him on a first-round victory at Kansas City.

"I think he said it would be impossible for him to make the Super Bowl in New Orleans," Shula said. "He also warned that Dallas had a pretty fair coach in Tom Landry."

The Dallas-Miami battle in the Super Bowl will be Jan. 16 in New Orleans' 80,000-seat Tulane Stadium.

By midday today, Shula had viewed Anderson's return in person, on TV and in wide-angle coaching films.

"That had to be one of the greatest, most exciting plays of all time," Shula said, still shaking his head in disbelief. "It was a classic. You don't teach blocking like that."

The game film showed six Dolphins knocking Colts to the turf. Safety Mike Scott made one at the Miami 45-yard line to get it rolling. Linebacker Mike Koken dropped another at the Baltimore 48, cornerback Tim Woley another at the 25, linebacker Doug Swift fumbled his man at the 24, Bill Stanfill got a Colt at the 15 and

tackle Bob Hahn continued the wipeout at the nine.

Stanfill, on the ground after his block, applauded as Anderson zig-zagged into the end zone for the touchdown that made it 14-0 in the third period.

"Aggressiveness, desire and hustle have covered up any inexperience in our defense," Shula said.

Shula received his first sign that the Dolphins would have a good day yesterday even before the game started. When a rainbow formed over the Orange Bowl

following a pregame shower, one end hovered over where the Dolphins were standing.

"When we saw the rainbow," Shula said yesterday, "we thought it was going to be our day."

He was right, for moments later, Dolphins quarterback Bob Griese collaborated with sleek wide receiver Paul Warfield on a 75-yard pass play which shocked the Colts' defense.

On the play, Griese fooled the Colts' zone defense with a fake handoff.

In those moments of hesitation by Rich Volk, the Colts safetman, Warfield streaked past Rex Kern, the Colts' rookie cornerback. By the time Volk realized Griese was passing, Warfield was in the clear at midfield.

Midway in the final quarter, Larry Csonka rammed through the Colts' defense for a five-yard touchdown after Griese and Warfield had combined for another long pass for a 50-yard gain.

Meanwhile, the Dolphins' defense, although on the field about twice as long as their offensive teammates, graduated the Colts' offense. Without his leading runner, Norm Bulaich, and with Tom Matte limited by a knee ailment, the 38-year-old John Unitas, who has lived by the pass, died by it. Unitas threw 38 passes and completed 20 for 224 yards, but three were intercepted.

By comparison, Griese, the cool Dolphins quarterback, threw only eight passes. But his four completions produced 158 yards, nearly a 40-yard average. Warfield, alone, accounted for 126 yards with his two receptions that shattered the Colts' renowned zone defense.

The victory assured each Dolphins a minimum of \$16,000 in bonus money. The AFC champion, plus \$16,000 as the Super Bowl winner, or \$7,500 as losers. The Colts were consoling yesterday with \$5,500 apiece, a letdown from their Super Bowl riches last year.

GAME STATISTICS

Miami Dolphins 27 10 7-21

Baltimore Colts 10 0 0-3

Yards—Miami, 320; Colts, 212

Passes—Miami, 28; Colts, 38

Interceptions—Miami, 3; Colts, 2

Fumbles lost—Miami, 0; Colts, 1

Yards penalized—Miami, 12; Colts, 20

Wrong Choice

This entitles the Cowboys to meet Miami, the American Conference champions, in New Orleans two weeks from yesterday for \$15,000 a man and the supremacy of the NFL.

Of the Cowboys' choice, the result of the Dolphins-Colts game was known. Bob Lilly, their admirable defensive tackle, was asked whether he'd prefer to play against Baltimore, which beat Dallas last year, or Miami.

Lilly chose the Colts because, he said, critics "sort of ridiculed" his last year. "I'd like to go down there and we could laugh in everybody's face." But, alas, that won't happen.

Cowboys may have ridiculed the Cowboys yesterday but most witnesses just yawned. The most seasonal development in the first 30 minutes of play was a two-yard march that produced the first Dallas touchdown. In the 40th minute, San Francisco's Bruce Gossett kicked a 28-yard field goal. Then, at the third period teletype into the fourth, Dallas trudged 90 yards in 14 plays and Duane Thomas shot of amble into the end zone.

From that point on, the production was distinguished only by the unerring accuracy of San Francisco's John Brodie throwing.

The Cowboys and 49ers are probably the clubbiest antagonists in professional football. Dick Nolan, the San Francisco coach, was a defensive back for the New York Giants when Tom Landry was the defensive coach, and Nolan worked as Landry's assistant in Dallas before he got his present job.

Sill Learning

"Everything I know in football," he said before the game, "I learned from Tom Landry. We play his defense, but so far we don't play it as well."

Whereupon the teams went out and proved Nolan correct. Of the Cowboys' offense, Landry said, "Staubach's scrambling made the difference." A curious observation considering that Staubach's scrambling had nothing to do with the first touchdown and precious little with the other.

Though the Cowboys' quarterback was the team's leading rusher with gains of 55 yards, he was caught and flattened six times trying to pass. Usually the ogre who descended upon him was Cedrick Ward, Baltimore. San Francisco's right end.

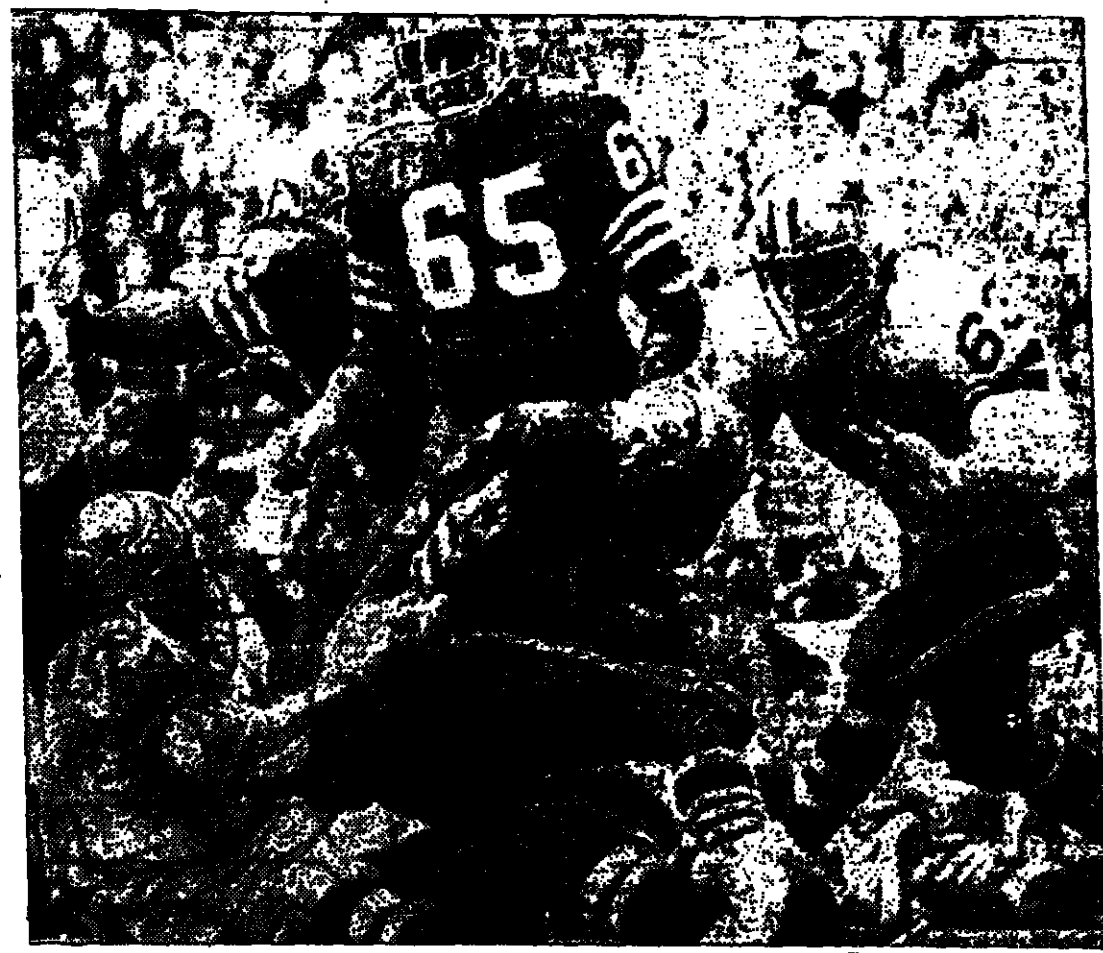
It is not sweet to have a man named Cedrick leaping upon your sternum all afternoon. Especially if Cedrick weighs 255 pounds and is so proud of his nickname that he displays it on his auto license tags. They read, "Nasty."

Lakers Halt Celtic Rallies For 31st Victory in a Row

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Los Angeles Lakers, their record-winning streak threatened by repeated Boston rallies, held on behind the 40-point scoring of Gail Goodrich to beat the Celtics, 122-113, last night for their 31st consecutive victory.

Jerry West and Jim McMillan added 37 apiece for the Lakers, who led by 20 points in the second half but saw Boston close to within five late in the game.

West also contributed 12 assists and became the fifth player in National Basketball Association history to assist on 5,000 baskets



HAVING PULL—Cowboy Bob Lilly pulls down 49ers' quarterback John Brodie for a six-yard loss in the second quarter. Larry Cole, on right, is about to give his teammate a little help while San Francisco's Randy Beisler, No. 65, just looks on.

Where Does Nebraska Go Now?

By Neil Andrus

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Back in the glory of what he termed "the biggest win of my career," Bob Devaney was asked about his future plans as football coach at the University of Nebraska.

"I'm going fishing," Devaney said, after the Cornhuskers had crushed Alabama, 38-6, Saturday night in the 38th and most one-sided Orange Bowl game in 19 years.

"Fishing" for what? A new man inquired teasingly in tones barely discernible above the noise in the happy Nebraska dressing room.

Realistically, Devaney has done it all in college football. He is the game's most successful coach, has consecutive national titles, a 33-game victory string and the good fortune to direct what may become known as "the most complete college team ever."

Paul (Bear) Bryant, the Alabama coach who outfoxed Devaney in their two previous major bowl meetings, was convinced that this Nebraska team deserved superlative billing.

Fine Factors

"I surely think they are one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever seen," said Bryant, whose career as a player and coach has spanned almost four decades. The 28-0 half-time deficit and 32-point final spread were the worst beatings since Bryant returned to his alma mater.

In assessing Nebraska's place in a college football hall of fame, certain factors should be considered:

No team won with such ease against such quality competition (Oregon, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa State, Oklahoma, Alabama).

Red Wings Win 4th Straight

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Johnny Bucyk scored two goals and goalie Gerry Cheevers stopped 40 shots to lift the Boston Bruins to a 4-1 victory over New York last night, leaving them one point behind the East Division-leading Rangers in the National Hockey League.

Bobby Orr and Derek Sanderson got the other goals for Boston, which has lost only once in its last 22 outings and now has a nine-game unbeaten string.

Cheevers lost his shutout with 4 minutes 17 seconds left in the game when Pete Stenkowski poked in a rebound of a Ted Irvine shot.

Sabres 4, Seals 4

Rookie Rick Martin scored three goals and Randy Wyrosz added one to give Buffalo a 4-4 tie with California. Martin now has 23 goals.

Red Wings 6, Canadiens 4

Mickey Redmond scored his 19th and 20th goals and Detroit went on to beat Montreal, 6-4. The Red Wings have now won four straight games for the first time in three seasons.

Black Hawks 6, Flyers 2

Bobby Hull scored his 26th and 27th goals to lead Chicago to a 6-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Kings 6, Canucks 3

A fluke goal by Eddie Joyal early in the third period broke a 3-3 tie and sparked Los Angeles to a 6-3 victory over Vancouver. Joyal's 80-foot shot bounced off the backboards and deflected into the Canucks' net off the glove of goalie Ed York at 5:19 of the final period.

NHL Standings

East Division

New York 23 6 6 55 161 85

Boston 21 11 5 47 99 72

Philadelphia 11 9 6 32 114 124

Toronto 11 8 6 32 115 115

Detroit 10 11 6 38 118 122

Pittsburgh 9 12 6 38 118 122

St. Louis 9 12 6 38 118 122

Vancouver 9 12 6 38 118 122

West Division

Chicago 26 3 3 55 162 86

Minnesota 21 11 5 47 99 72

California 11 9 6 32 114 124

Philadelphia 11 8 6 32 115 115

Pittsburgh 11 9 6 38 118 122

St. Louis 10 11 6 38 118 122

Vancouver 9 12 6 38 118 122

● The Cornhuskers were as strong and efficient on offense as they were on defense, the epitome of what a two-platoon team should represent.

● They displayed diversified striking power with the presence of Johnny Rodgers, whose 77-yard punt return sealed Bama's fate in the first quarter.

● None of the great college teams in the past—Ohio State '56, Texas '56, Alabama '61, Oklahoma '56 or the Army and Notre Dame teams of the forties under Earl (Red) Blaik and Frank Leahy could advertise such balance, depth and versatility.

National Team

Small wonder, Devaney and his staff have combed the country in search of talent. Of the 88 players listed on the varsity roster, 54 are non-Nebraskans, from 19 states.

Contrast these figures with Alabama, which had 28 out-of-state athletes on its 64-man roster, but only four from states outside the South.

The lure of Lincoln for such talented out-of-state all-Americans as Rich Glover (New Jersey), Larry Jacobson (South Dakota), Jerry Tagge (Wisconsin), and Willie Harper (Ohio) is understandable. An experienced education, a nationally-oriented program free from the competition of the pros, enthusiastic support from fans and alumni, and a fair, competent coaching staff.

Devaney is more secure at Nebraska than any state official and certainly more well known than either the governor or the state or chancellor of the university.

Whether he decides to accept possible pro offers from Denver or Chicago (areas he is familiar with from previous coaching jobs) could depend on how much money and authority can be made available.

At 56 years old, two years younger than Bryant, Devaney may be above another extensive challenge, after this season and last night. However, it would seem that he has climbed college football's Everest.

Rosewall Wins; Miss Wade

Top Miss Goolagong in Final

From Wire Dispatches

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3.—Ken Rosewall and Virginia Wade took the first step toward the "Grand Slam" of tennis today by winning the singles title of the Australian Open championships.

Rosewall, 37, overpowered his fellow-Australian, 36-year-old Mel Anderson, 7-6, 6-4, 7-5, and Miss Wade of Britain outclassed Wimbledon champion Evonne Cawley.

But Rosewall's Grand Slam hopes look bleak unless the International Lawn Tennis Federation and the World Championship Tennis professional group can resolve their differences. The ITF has banned all WCT players from competing in tournaments recognized by the federation because of a dispute with the professional group over financial guarantees.

Rosewall's victory was his fourth in the Australian championships. He won in 1953, 1955 and 1971.

Rosewall and Owen Davidson won the men's doubles title when they beat Geoff Masters and Ross Case, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2 in an all-Australian final.

In another all-Australian match, Kerry Harris and Helen Gourlay beat Karen Krantzke and Pat Coleman, 6-0, 6-4 to win the women's doubles title.

THE LEADING FINISHERS

1. Françoise Macchi, France... 1:28.77

2. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria... 1:28.87

3. M. Cochran, Richmond, Va... 1:28.88

4. Judy Crawford, Canada... 1:28.89

5. E. May, West Germany... 1:28.90

6. Isabelle Jacot, France... 1:28.91

7. Joelyne Perillat, France... 1:28.92

8. Michelle Kaserer, Austria... 1:28.93

9. Mary-Therese Naidj, Switzerland... 1:28.94

10. Marjorie Schaefer, Australia... 1:28.95

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13. Karen Edwards, Jackson, W.Va... 1:28.98

14. S. Corbett, Ketchikan, Idaho... 1:28.99

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U.S. Finishes 2d In Cup Hockey

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 3 (AP)—The United States, with five players scoring goals, trounced Czechoslovakia, 6-3, last night and captured second place in the World Cup ice hockey tournament.

U.S. Goalie Tim Regan, driven out by seven Russian goals in the first period, Saturday night, turned in a sparkling 47-save performance for the Americans, who finished the tournament with a 2-2 win-loss record.

The tourney concludes tonight with the Czechs, 0-3, facing the Soviet Union, 3-0.

French Girl 1st In Slalom

Miss Macchi Also Adds to Cup Lead

By Michael Katz

OBERSTAUFEN, Germany, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Supergirl stood at the bottom of the hill, as confident as any comic book hero who knows she must triumph in the end, and greeted her temporary setback today with well-concealed glee.

Anne-Marie Proell actually seemed pleased she lost and that maybe there will be some competition for her this Olympic season. After all, even heroes need villains.

The villainess for Anne-Marie today was Françoise Macchi, who won the giant slalom here and increased her World Cup lead over the Austrian supergirl. The tall, lean French girl was timed in 1 minute 38.27 seconds over the thinly-coated 1,300-meter (about three-quarters of a mile) course and defeated Miss Proell by seven-tenths of a second.

Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Va., in the best performance by a United States girl this season, finished third, but was 2.22 seconds behind the winner. Marilyn, who had trimmed off more than twenty pounds from last season—part for cosmetic reasons, part for skiing—was only a thin shadow of her former self in the opening events before the holiday break. She put back a "few" pounds, feels stronger ("I was kidding myself about how strong I felt before," she said) and may yet make up those long seconds by the time the Winter Olympics open a month from today.

But for the moment, supergirl and Miss Macchi are alone at the top of the World Cup points list. She picked up today gave the French girl 100 points after five events in the 21-race series and a 10-point lead over Miss Proell. Jacqueline Rouvier of France, who picked up 60 points in three downhill races to be third, fell today.

Miss Proell won the World Cup last season and at 18 is getting better. The best woman downhiller, she won the last three giant slaloms last season and also picked up a couple of victories in special slaloms. With Michelle Jacot of France, the 1970 cup winner and last season's runner-up, off to a poor start, it has been up to Miss Macchi to provide the only competition for Miss Proell.

The 5-foot-7-inch French lass was second in the cup two seasons back, but last season, affected by the death of her brother from leukemia, slipped to fifth. An excellent giant slalom and downhiller, she gained much confidence two weeks ago by winning a special slalom at Innsbruck.

Miss Proell, watching Miss Macchi make the winning run, did not seem disappointed and said, "I was beginning to think there wasn't going to be any competition." Then, to show that she wasn't very worried, she said that her race was marred by a few mistakes, which can happen to even supergirl, but that she knows that they won't happen very often.

The course, through 6° gates with a vertical drop of 303 meters, was slow and tiring (Miss Proell thought it difficult). That there was a course at all was the result of three days of hard work by a crew of 100 men, who had to dig up more than 50,000 cubic feet of snow to cover it. The grass is still green on the mountains across the valley from the course.

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ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Denver 103, Dallas 84 (Roberts 18, Hampton 16, Freeman 22, Robinson 15), Portland 115, Utah 112 (Carr 23, Jones 27, Combs 25, Wise 20, Jones 20), Phoenix 116, New York 84 (Tavel 26, Sloan 15, Barry 25, Pauls 10, Taylor 10).

College Basketball

Boston Coll. 100, Fairleigh 75.

BRITAIN: EXETER (Champion) 77, Bristol 74.

Bryant 80, Stonehill 69.

(Consolation)

Midlebury 72, Colby 64.

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